BOMBAY COURIER

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1826. [N

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to p the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETA

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
AT THE
BOMBAY DOCK-YARD,
On WEDNESDAY next, the 18th inst.,
AT 11 A. M.
IN ONE LOT,

THE Hull and Stores of a Schooner rigged, Decked BOAT, Burden 25 tons, lately employed as a yacht for the Resident at Mocha. Further particulars, and a List of the Stores, may be seen at the Marine St[illegible]er's Office.

TERMS OF SALE—A deposit of 10 per cent is to be paid down immediately by the purchaser, and the remainder of the purchase money on or before the tenth day after that of the Sale, or the deposit will be forfeited, and the vessel &c resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

(Signed) G. SIMPSON,
Marine Storekeeper.
By order of the arine Board,
M. HOUGHTON,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
MARINE STORES OFFICE,
10th October 1826.

જાહેર ખબર

બુધવારને દીને તારીખ ૧૮ મી આગ્યે મહીનાની એ બપોરનાં કલાક ૧૧ નાં મરીન બોરડ વાલાઓનાં કુટંમથી મરીન છ શટોર ફીપર જાફેર લીલાંડુ કરીને શ્રી મુંબઇની ગાદીમાં એક છરાકુનર બોટનો કઠેરો અગાર બોખું તેનાં શરવે શાંમાંન તથા નજઆર રીગીન એ શકુ શાઠે એકટુ વેચશે—એ બારકદા એક નુકનુ—બરત ૨૫ ટનનુછે અને કુમણાં શ્રુવી શ્રી ઓખેનાં ગંગારેબ કોઠીદારની કરવાની બોટ કુતી—એની શરવે ચોકશ વગત વાર તથા શાં મંનની ટીપ મરીન છશટોર ફીપરની કાસ્ટીશમાં ગએઆથી આલુમ પડશે *

વેચાંણની બોલી એને ખરીદદારે રોકડે દકા ૧૦ અનાંમત રોકડા આપવા અને બાકીનાં નાંણાં વેચાંણનાં દીનથી દીન ૧૦ માં પગાર કરવા—કદાચ નકી પગાર કરશેનો અનાંમત દકા ૧૦ મુકેલા કુ તે શરકાર દાખલ થશે અને એ બારકદા તથા એનો શરવે શામાંન પેકેલા ખરીદદારને કુશાબે તથા બોખંમે પાછા વેચશે—તારી ખ ૧૦ મી અકટોબર ૧૮૨૬ *

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Farm of the TANNAH PASSAGE BOATS will be sold by Public Auction, at the Office of the Boat-master, on Saturday the 21st instant.

The farm to be taken possession of on the 1st of next month. Conditions of the Lease to be seen at the Boat-master's Office.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. PRUEN,
BOAT-MASTER.

BOMBAY,
BOAT-MASTER'S OFFICE,
11th *October* 1826.

ખબર દીયાંથી આપીએયજે

શ્રી નાંમદાર કુનરાબલ ગાવરનર કોશલતાં કુકંમથી જે પકુચીન બોટ આશતર શનીશરવારને દીને તારીખ ૨૧ મી આએ મહીનાંનીએ શ્રી ઠાંનાંની પાશીજ બોટેનો પટો અગાર ખોટી બોટ આશતરની કાસ્ટીશમાં જાફેર લીલાંડુ કરીને વેચશે એ પટો અગાર ખોટી તારીખ ૧ લી આવતા મહીનાંનીએથી પોતાનાં તાબામાં

લેવી—એની બોલી બોટ આશતરની કા શ્રીશમાં ગએઆથી આલુમ પડશે *
તા ૧૧ મી અકટોબર ૧૮૨૬

શ્રી
ખબરંતો
બેલીએ બબગી તા 21 ધ્યા ચમણીન્યાત વપ્યાતમચે ધેતીચે ધીચડે રેમ્બ બસબ છબમધક ગ પરબર મેરમ્બચે કબસબપસબ ધેઠ બલ્બરચે ઘમીબંત પીસડ મઈક તી ધેતી તા ૧ લેતે મણીન્યાચે મેળી પડશે સ્વાધીબ ધ્યાણી ધેતાંચે ઘમ્યાચા મબ્બર મલ્બર ધેઠબલ્બરચે ઘમીબંત મણીબ પાદધ
બ્ય.પુબ બ ધેઠબલ્બર
ઊધઈ ધેઠબલ્બરચે ઘમીબ
તા ૧૧ બબવેધર છબ ૧૮૨૬

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 18th instant, there will be sold, by public Auction in the house on Bombay Green, adjoining Mr. Anderson's Library, an extensive and elegant assortment of GLASS and PLATED WARE, recently imported.

It comprises a variety of Chandeliers—Grecian Lamps, Wall and Table Shades, and Candlesticks; Decanters, Wine Glasses and all articles of Glass-ware in common use:—Also a considerable quantity of Plated-ware of fashionable patterns.—The sale will commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until the whole is sold off.

Bombay, 14*th October* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 19th Instant,

A FEW articles of Household Furniture, a square Pianoforte, the remainder of a Case of Millinery, and a variety of other articles.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

A Calcutta built Shigrampoe, with a pair of capital Horses and Harness,
and
A Single poled Tent.

Meadows Street, 14*th October* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
FINE BENGAL TABLE CLOTHS,
SIZE

FIVE feet by 10 each.....	Rs	10
do.....	14	14
do.....	22	22
do.....	26	26

Bengal Towels per dozen Rs. 3½ and 4

Meadows Street, 14*th October* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A NEW
LONDON BUILT
STANHOPE AND HARNESS,
PRICE Rs. 1100.

Meadows Street, 14*th October* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE EXPOSED
FOR SALE.
AN INVOICE OF PICTURES
IN NEAT GOLD FRAMES,
JUST IMPORTED,
COMPRISING
ELEGANT COLORED
PRINTS FROM SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS viz.

A PAIR Merry Wives of Windsor ..... Rs.	140
A Pair Coriolanus and Gentleman of Verona	140
A Pair Love's Labor lost and Comedy of Errors	140
3 Pictures Merry Wives of Windsor	190

FRENCH COPIES
OF WILKIE, VIZ

4 Prints, Le Vaccarme dans L'Ecole, Le Baisir Surprise, Les Conteurs and Le Bracceonier Pris, ... Rs.	100
4 Prints Les Politiques de Village, L'Avengh Toneur de Violin, Le Doigt Coupe, and L'Tour de Loyer ..... Rs.	100
4 Ditto, Le Bon Conseil, Les Joveurs de Dames, La Souris Echappe, and La Bonne Nouvelle	100

ALSO

Chapeau de Paille.....	30
Sets of Colored Shooting	80
An Indiaman in a North Wester..	40
3 Prints, Partridge, Hawk and Bird and Frout	100
Mary Queen of Scots and Lady Jane Grey	60
Deliberation	25
Sets Dog Game Pointers and Setters	60
Ditto of Large Long Hunting....	200
Ditto Pheasant in Danger, Fox and Dog and Game	80
A Pair of Prayers	55
Ditto Brighton Beauties	40
A Set Comet Eclipse, Mist & Psyche	85
A Print Golden Age	15
A Set Pointers and Setters	45

Meadows Street, 14*th October* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE,
GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE
SUPERFINE
DRAB AND BLACK
HATS,
PRICE RS. 20 EACH.

Meadows Street, 14*th October* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
SPODE'S
SUPERIOR
BLUE AND WHITE,
DINNER SETS
OF
EARTHEN WARE,
PRICE PER SET FOR 24 PERSONS
RUPEES 300.
SETS FOR 12 PERSONS RS. 150.
TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY,

BLUE and White Hotwater Plates, Vegetable and Beef Steak Dishes, Table, Soup, Dessert and Cheese Plates, &c.

Meadows Street, 14*th Oct.* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A NEW
SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
BY WILKINSON,
Rs. 400.
A SECOND HAND DITTO
BY THE SAME MAKER,
Rs. 200.

Meadows Street, 14*th October* 1826.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON,
TO TOUCH AT TELLICHERRY,
THE NEW ENGLISH BUILT SHIP
BOYNE,
BURTHEN 450 TONS,
D. Miller, Commander,

WILL be dispatched from Bombay on or about the 15th Instant. For plans of her accommodations and further particulars apply to Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS, or to M. BROWN Esq. of Tellicherry.

The Boyne carries a regular Surgeon.

Bombay, 14*th Oct.* 1826.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON,
THE FINE SHIP
BRITANNIA A. 1.
BURTHEN 500 TONS,
Wm. Bourchier R. N.
COMMANDER,

WAS to leave England on or before the 12th July, and may be expected here early in November.

This Ship has had a thorough refit in England, been new coppered, had her accommodations altered and enlarged, and is now as neatly fitted up as any vessel that visits Bombay.—The Britannia carries a Surgeon, and will be dispatched from this in December.

Plans of her accommodations may be seen, and further particulars learnt, on application at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 14*th October* 1826.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP
RECOVERY,
OF 550 TONS BURTHEN,
Henry C. Chapman,
COMMANDER,

WILL be dispatched to London about the 15th of November, and is to touch at the Cape of Good Hope.

This Ship is elegantly fitted up for passengers, and carries a regular Surgeon. Apply to the Commander at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

Bombay, 14*th Sept.* 1826.

The Upton Castle,

600 TONS,
J. Thacker, Esq.
OF THE H. C's. S.
COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for London the 20th of January. For freight or passage apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO. or to Captain THACKER, at their office.

Note.—Half the upper accommodations still vacant, and most of the cabins on the lower deck.

Bombay, 6*th October* 1826.

POLLUNJEE & NUSSERWANJEE

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to inform their Customers, that they have received, by the Ship Boyne, Captain D. Miller, a superior Batch of PINK and WHITE CHAMPAIGN, and a few Hogsheads of PALE SHERRY, which they have exposed for sale at their shop.

Bombay, 13*th October* 1826.

DADABHOY EDULJEE

HAS for sale at his Shop, near Meyajee Borah's Shop, at Bazar Street, the best quality MANILLA CHEROOTS, purchased from Ship Good Success, each Box containing 1000 Cheroots, at 25 Rupees per thousand.

Bombay, 28*th September* 1826.

[redacted]stant.
[redacted]between
[redacted]planade, a
[redacted]scap paper,
[redacted]bring the same
[redacted]l receive FIF-
WARD.

[redacted]ay, 14th Oct. 1826.

[redacted]ગાલ•ખોવાઇગ્રુછે
[redacted]ર મી•આએ•મ્રહીનાંનીએનેં•
[redacted]રનાં•આફાલખશમીનાં•શંકરશેઠ
[redacted]રો•આગલનુ•ઘેફેર•નાંમે (ફારીગા
[redacted]•લાજ) અંદેશી•આવેછેજે•તાંથીતે•ફાંપ
નાં•મેદાન•શ્રુદીમાં•ફાગલ•એફ•કુલીશફિપ
નાં•તાવ•પાંચનુ•તે•ગ્રુપર ૧૮૦૫ નો•શનેછે
તે•ખોવાઇગ્રુછે•તે•ફાગલ•જેફોજ•શ્રી•ફો
રીએર•ફાસ્રીશનાં•લાવશે•તેને•રુપીઆ ૧૫
હનાંમનાં•મલશે *

તા• ૧૪ મી•અફટોબર ૧૮૨૬

શ્રી
કાગદહારપલે

તા ૧૨ ઘ્રાચ મહીન્याची प्रातःका
ळी माहालक्ष्मांचे रस्त्यावर शंकरसे
टचे देवळापुढील घर वनाम हरींग
टणलाज यथुन ते कापपर्यंत काग
द १ पाच फुलिस्केपचे तावाचे सन
१८०५ चे तेथुन ते ब्राढीकाणा पर्यं
त हारपले त्यास्तव हेपत्र कोणी को
रीयर हाफीसांत घेउन आल्यास त्या
स रूपये १५ ईनाम मीळेल ता १४
अक्टोबर सन १८२६

First Calcutta Lottery
OF 1827.

A few TICKETS of the above Lottery are shortly expected, and may be had at the Office of BALCRISTNA AND GOPALL, at 120 Rupees each.

BALCRISTNA AND GOPALL,

REQUEST all those not remitting their Instalments, will be pleased to remit all their arrears, and continue remitting future Instalments regularly, to prevent their having recourse to adopt the measures for such delay alluded to in the terms of their House.

Bombay, 21st September 1826.

Notification.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, the property of Custodio Pascoal Nunes, in the vicinity of Antonio de Rebeira, and Constancio de Sá in the Garden of CharneyJapaô, belonging to Mr. MATHEOS DE CRUZ, of the Secretary's Office; should any person or persons have any claim on the said House, he she or they are requested to make it known to Mr. FELICIANO DE SILVA, the Attorney of the said Proprietor Custodio Pascoal Nunes, within 15 days from this date.

Bombay, 12th Oct. 1826.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT BHAGEERTHEBOY, widow of the late JAGONNATH PANDOOSETT, deceased, having contracted with ABBA SUCCOJEE, for the Sale to him of a certain Messuage or Dwelling House of three Stories, together with the Land, Ground, outward buildings, and other Premises, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate in the Oart called Coombhar Tookra, opposite RUNSORD PUDMONSETT'S House, at or near the Road of COWASJEE PATELL'S TANK, without the Town Walls of Bombay; All persons having any Claims or demands by way of Mortgage or otherwise, on the said Premises or any part thereof are hereby required to give notice thereof to Mr. JAMES PATCH, his Solicitor, within 14 Days from this date. otherwise such Claims or demands will not afterwards be attended to.—Dated 13th Day of October, 1826.

[redacted]N,

THAT the next kins and representatives to the Estate of the late JAISUNG RUNSORDJEE, of Bombay, Bungsallay, deceased, having sold all their right, title, property, interest, claim and demand whatsoever, for ever, in a certain vacant spot of LAND or GROUND situated within the Fort Walls, in a street called Hunroomaun's street, to BOMANJEE RUSTOMJEE, Kerrawalla, of the same place, Parsee Any person or persons having claim or right in the said premises, by way of inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby apprized to make it known to the said purchaser, BOMANJEE RUSTOMJEE Kerrawalla, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be excluded from all future claims.

Bombay, 7th October 1826.

ખબર•ફીઆંથી•આપીએએજે

શ્રી•ચુંબજ્વાલો•લંણશાલી •મરનાર • જેશંગ•રંણશોડજીનાં•વારશદારોએ•ખાલી જમીનનો•ફટફો•એફ•એ•જમીનનો•ફફ• તથા•ભાગ•તથા•તાલુફો•તથા•દાવો•તથા ઝીનુ•ફંજ•હોએતે•શાઠે•શ્રી•ચુંબજ્વાલો પારશી•ભમંનજી•કુશટંમજી•ફેરાવાલાને•વે ચાતી•આપીછે—એ•જમીન•શ્રી•ફોટમાં• ફરમોંનનાં•મોફોલામાંછે—એ•જમીન•ઉપર ફરએફ•લોફ•અગર•લોફોનો•દાબો•અગર માંગનુ•અગર•વારશી•અગર•ઝીજો • ફર એફ•દાબો•પોયતો•હોએતો•તે • ઘણીઓ એ•આજથી•દીન•ચઉદની•મુદતમાં • આ વીને•ખરીદદાર•ભમંનજી• કુશટંમજી • ફેરા વાલાને•જાહેર•ફરે—તેઆરપછી•એ•જમી નનાં•ફટફા•ઉપર•ફોજનો•દાવો•ચાલશે • નહી—તારીખ ૭ મી•અફટોબર ૧૮૨૬ *

PLUVIOMETER AT SURAT 1826.

September	1	0	18
	2		"
	3	1	60
	4	0	31
	5	0	11
	6	0	11
	7		"
	8	0	17
	9	0	46
	10	1	62
	11	1	16
	12	0	18
	13	2	00
	14		"
	15	0	13
	16		"
	17	0	09
	18	0	14
	19	0	11
	20		"
	21	1	34
	22		"
	23	1	15
	24	0	07
	25	0	21
	26	0	40
	27		"
	28		"
	29		"
	30		"
	Total—	11	84
June		15	87
July		13	87
August		4	22
September		11	54
Total in the four months		45	80

EXTRACT from a METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL kept at Poona for the month of Septem ber 1826

Dates.	Phases of the Moon.	Cary's Pluviometer.	Thos. Jones's Barometer.	Thermometer attached to Do.	Daniel's Hygrometer. Dewing point.	Temperature of the air.	Wt. of aqueous vapour in a cubic foot of air.	Hour of Observation.	Wind.	Remarks.
1st	●		27 760	73	0 70	0 75	0 7,702	Sun-rise	Light W	Overcast.
			27 772	77	0 72	0 78	0 8,184	9½ A M	Ditto	Partially overcast.
			27 727	77	0 72	0 78	0 8,184	1 P M	W	Quite overcast.
2d		0 04	27 746	73	0 71	0 74	0 7,978	Sun-rise	Light W	Overcast.
			27 788	76	0 72	0 78	0 8,184	9½ A M	Ditto	Ditto
		0 08	27 740	76	0 73	0 77	0 8,474	4 P M	W	Quite overcast.
3d			27 770	72	0 70	0 73 50	7,722	Sun-rise	Very light W	Some light showers.
			27 809	77	0 71	0 78	0 7,923	9½ A M	Light W	Partially overcast with thin clouds.
		0 02	27 773	77	50 72	0 78 50	8,177	4 P M	Fresh W	Nearly a clear sky.
4th		0 04	27 795	72	0 71	0 74 50	7,971	Sun-rise	Light W	Clouds in masses, Heavy to the West
			27 820	77	0 70	0 78	0 7,662	9½ A M	W	Partially overcast.
			27 791	78	0 72	0 79	0 8,170	4 P M	Ditto	Clouds in Masses with a good deal of clear sky.
5th			27 831	72 50	69	0 74	0 7,469	Sun-rise	Light W	Partially clear.
			27 860	77	0 70	0 77 50	7,668	9½ A M	W	Overcast.
			27 818	78 50	69	0 80 50	7,585	4 P M	Ditto	A good deal of sun shine.
6th			27 825	73	0 69	0 74 50	7,468	Sun-rise	Light W	Ditto do.
			27 850	77	0 71	0 78	0 7,923	9½ A M	W	Quite overcast.
			27 783	80 50	73	0 8 50	8,408	4 P M	Fresh W	Ditto.
7th		0 04	27 776	74	0 72	0 76	0 8,212	Sun-rise	None	Heavy clouds,
			27 820	77	50 73	0 78	0 8,459	9½ A M	Very light W	Quite overcast,
			27 760	79	0 73	0 80	0 8,430	4 P M	W	Quite overcast and very dull.
8th	)	0 04	27 767	73	0 71	0 75 50	7,964	Sun-rise	Light W	Quite overcast, heavy clouds, much electric mat-
			27 809	75	0 71	0 76 50	7,943	9½ A M	Ditto	Quite overcast and very dull, [ter in the air.
		0 11	27 740	77	50 75	0 78 50	9,036	4 P M	Ditto	Ditto. do.
9th			27 771	73	0 72	0 75 0	8,227	Sun-rise	Ditto	Ditto. do.
			27 820	78	0 74	0 78 50	8,738	9½ A M	Ditto	Ditto. do.
			27 768	79	0 74	0 80 50	8,708	4 P M	Ditto	Ditto. do.
10th			27 813	73	50 72	0 75 0	8,227	Sun-rise	Ditto	Quite overcast and heavy black clouds.
			27 848	77	0 73	0 78 0	8,459	9½ A M	Ditto	Quite overcast and dull.
		0 01	27 771	78	0 73	0 79 50	8,437	4 P M	Fresh W	Occasional gleams of sunshine,
11th		0 50	27 787	73	0 72	0 75 0	8,227	Sun-rise	None	Quite overcast and gloomy.
			27 790	76	0 73	0 76 50	8,481	9½ A M	Fresh W	Ditto do. do. Rain at Night.
			27 741	75	0 73	0 76 50	8,481	4 P M	W	Quite overcast.
12th		0 01	27 755	73	0 71	0 74 0	7,978	Sun-rise	Frish W	Ditto do
			27 760	76	50 72	0 77 0	8,198	9½ A M	Ditto	Overcast, but not dull.
13th		0 02	27 712	77	0 73	0 78 0	8,459	4 P M	Ditto	Clouds in masses with a good deal of Sunshine.
			27 740	73	50 72	0 75 0	8,227	Sun-rise	Light W	Very heavy clouds to westward.
			27 770	77	0 73	0 77 50	8,466	9½ A M	W	Quite overcast and dull.
			27 734	77	0 72	0 78 0	8,184	4 P M	Frish W	A good deal of clear sky.
14th		0 02	27 786	73	0 72	0 75 0	8,227	Sun-rise	Very light W	Ditto heavy clouds to westward.
			27 822	77	0 73	0 77 50	8,466	9½ A M	Light W	Quite overcast
			27 775	77	50 73	0 79 0	8,445	4 P M	W	Ditto. do.
15th	○	0 06	27 795	73	50 72	0 75 0	8,227	Sun-rise	Light W	Ditto. do.
			27 840	76	50 73	0 77 50	8,466	9½ A M	W	Ditto. do,
		0 01	27 788	75	50 73	0 77 0	8,474	4 P M	Ditto	Ditto do.
16th		0 02	27 813	72	0 69	0 73 50	7,475	Sun-rise	Light W	Quite overcast and misty rain
			27 763	75	50 71	0 76 0	7,950	9½ A M	Ditto	Overcast with thin clouds.
			27 831	77	0 72	0 78 0	8,184	4 P M	Fresh W	A good deal of Sunshine.
17th			27 836	71	0 68	0 73 0	7,246	Sun-rise	Very light W	Overcast, but not dull.
			27 880	77	50 69	0 77 50	7,424	9½ A M	Light W	A good deal of clear sky with heavy clouds to
			27 858	76	0 72	0 77 50	8,191	4 P M	Ditto	A good deal of Sunshine. [Westward ; Dew.
18th			27 856	71	0 68	0 73	0 7,246	Sun-rise	Ditto	Quite overcast.
			27 875	76	0 70	0 76	0 7,688	9½ A M	Fresh W	Clear morning bright and cool, very heavy dew on
			27 835	79	0 70	0 80	0 7,635	4 P M	Ditto	Nearly a clear sky. [the ground.
19th			27 831	72	0 69	0 74	0 7,469	Sun-rise	Light W	Ditto.
			27 872	77	0 69	0 77 50	7,424	9½ A M	W	Quite overcast and dull, Dew on the ground.
			27 833	77	0 70	0 78 0	7,662	4 P M	Ditto	A good deal of clear sky.
20th		0 03	27 845	71	0 67	0 72 50	7,939	Sun-rise	None	Overcast with thin clouds.
			27 875	75	0 67	0 75	0 6,910	9½ A M	Light W	Overcast but not dull, heavy Dew.
		0 04	27 834	73 50	67	0 74 50	6,915	4 P M	W	Partially overcast.
21st		0 12	27 837	70	0 67	0 72	0 6,945	Sun-rise	Light W	Quite overcast.
			27 887	73 50	69	0 74 50	7,462	9½ A M	Ditto	Ditto.
			27 851	76	0 69	0 77	0 7,430	4 P M	Drttto	Partially overcast.
22d		0 12	27 868	72	0 69	0 73	0 7,482	Sun-rise	None	Overcast.
			27 909	72	50 70	0 73	0 7,728	9½ A M	Ditto	Quite overcast dull and Rainy.
			27 790	79	0 65	0 80 50	6,432	4 P M	Very Light W	Ditto.
23d	☾	0 10	27 874	72 50	70	0 74	0 7,750	Sun-rise	None	Clouds in large masses, a good deal of Sunshine,
			27 905	77	0 69	0 77 50	7,424	9½ A M	Light W	Overcast. [great stillness.
		0 03	27 851	75	0 74	0 77 50	8,753	4 P M	Ditto	Clouds in masses, sun very powerful.
24th		0 08	27 884	71	0 69	0 72 50	7,488	Sun-rise	Ditto	Overcast, rain.
			27 934	76	0 70	0 76 0	7,688	9½ A M	Ditto	Partially overcast.
			27 877	77 50	69	0 79 0	7,404	4 P M	Fresh W	Nearly a clear sky, masses of clouds.
25th			27 959	72 0	69	0 73 50	7,474	Sun-rise	None	Clear sky with the exception of dense clouds on
			27 981	75 0	69	0 76 0	7,443	9½ A M	W by S	Quite overcast. [the horizon.
			27 924	77 0	71	0 78 0	7,923	4 P M	Fresh W by S	Ditto.
26th			27 925	71 0	68	0 73 0	7,246	Sun-rise	Light W	Nearly a clear sky.
			27 967	75 0	69	0 75 0	1,447	9½ A M	Ditto	Clouds in small masses.
			27 911	79 50	72	0 80 50	8,149	4 P M	Fresh W	A good deal of Sunshine.
27th			27 938	71 0	68	0 73 0	7,246	Sun-rise	None	Ditto. Clouds in masses to the Westward.
			27 986	77 0	67	0 77 0	6,287	9½ A M	W	Nearly a clear sky,
			27 929	75 0	68	0 80 50	7,153	4 P M	Ditto	Partially overcast.
28th			27 961	73 0	69	0 74 0	7,469	Sun-rise	None	Clouds in masses with a good deal of clear sky
			27 995	78 0	69	0 77 50	7,424	9½ A M	Light W	Quite overcast and dull.
			27 922	80 50	68	0 81 50	7,140	4 P M	Fresh W	A good deal of sunshine.
29th			27 931	72 0	69	0 73 50	7,475	Sun-rise	None	Clouds in masses.
			27 976	78 0	69	0 77 50	7,524	9½ A M	None	Clear sky, heavy dew on the earth,
			27 900	78 50	73	0 79 50	8,437	4 P M	Light W	Clear Sky.
30th			27 934	73 50	71	0 75 50	7,957	Sun-rise	None	Quite overcast, dull and close.
			27 976	80 0	69	0 79 50	7,396	9½ A M	Very Light W	Clear sky.
			27 912	82 50	70	0 83 50	7,550	4 P M	Fresh W	Has clouds,
										Clear sky over head, Heavy clouds to westward.

Total of Rain in September	1,	54
Ditto, do. August	1,	03
Ditto, do. July,	8,	43
Ditto, do. June,	3,	30
Ditto, do. May,	3,	41
Total fall at Poona,	17,	71

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

RETIRING FUND.

"Fortune will for her pleasure fools advance,
And toss them on the wheels of chance."

MR. EDITOR,

Under whatever denomination I may fall, the jade has used me very scurvily. I am a cadet of 1807, and we are fast approaching to the year of our Lord 1827. The augmentation has taken place, and I stand 4th captain. In the arrangement, I have nothing to complain of; but it does appear singular, that with the army, increased in my time from nine Regiments to 26 Regiments (besides 3 of Cavalry), such slow promotion should have been met with; and the future is still more gloomy—a major in the year, or somewhere about 1835. This is the way to get up the ladder. It appears somewhat extraordinary to me, that now the objections which once existed to a Retiring Fund are removed at home, we have not directed our notice to an institution of the kind, or endeavoured to call attention to No. 5 section, page 15, article No. 2, of our Military Fund. So eminently beneficial must a Retiring Fund be to every branch of the service, that it appears only necessary to point it out to secure support and approbation. When we consider for a moment how many an old and worthy officer, who has toiled hard and long to realize a small prop[illegible] merely sufficient for a bare subsistence, stops another year or two, to add a little more to his poor pittance, or to gain another step in rank, the fatal year comes, and "the little more" is obtained for the benefit of others; whereas, had a Fund existed, he might have retired to his native country to enjoy the limited fruits of his tedious servitude, and the comforts arising from a genteel competence, procured by means of the proposed new Fund—in short, a few years of happiness, after all his risks, cares, and labours. Nor is this all; the retirement of a field officer possesses strong recommendations to the serious attention of all those beneath him in rank, so that the very institution in itself, in very many ways, bears upon our dearest interests. In a regimental promotion thus effected, three, or perhaps four, persons are promoted to higher grades by it. Should the retiring officer, thus pensioned off, be at the head of a department, no less than six persons are essentially and lastingly benefited by his retreat, while he himself would seize with avidity the fortunate circumstance, which permits him to retire while in health to the land that gave him birth. Indeed, so deeply are our best hopes and prospects involved in the successful issue of the project now submitted, that it is needless saying any more at present. The Hon'ble Court's letter to the Supreme Government, approving and *recommending* the measure, is dated August 18th 1823. Our present capital of the Military Fund is 8,67,000 of Rupees, which being at 2s. 3d and at 8 per cent. decreases the amount of annuities considerably—thus a widow living 25 years at the pension of £91 would be defrayed by the interest of less than 9000 Rupees, at the usual rate of purchase. Our new Fund may be either distinct or ingrafted on the Military Fund.

Your's obediently,

Cal,ab, September 25th 1826. Y.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

In your valuable paper of the 2d a correspondent, S, has most unnecessarily and incautiously (treating of the Military Fund) alluded to a subject of great delicacy, which he had better have avoided.

He states, "The restrictions on Indian blood is a similar question, and so "intimately connected with religion, I "will leave it to divines—but the day "this is removed, the subscriptions of "many will cease."

I am rather at a loss to guess what divines, and what religion, your correspondent alludes to. Of the former there are false and true shepherds, some guided by, and teaching the prejudices of man, others the law of God.

As to religion, if he speaks of it as approving of the rule in question, he must surely allude to that of some Hindu sect; as the restrictions, however warranted by short-sighted worldly wisdom, unfortunately are somewhat in violation of the Christian religion. Neither in the Old or New Testament, do we see the power of visiting the sons of the parents on the children delegated to any man, or men—the Almighty Creator himself assuming, or declaring, such intention, only in the case of *idolatry*. In the New Testament, we are desired to love our neighbour as ourselves—to put on charity—to judge not, that we may not be condemned,—to cast the beam out of our own eyes, before trying to extract the mote from another's,—we see the erring woman, and other sinners pardoned, and we are exhorted to extend our charity to all, to evince it

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[redacted] like pharisees—(ostentatiously, to gain [redacted]en's applause),—but humbly &c. &c. [redacted]s to the actual estimation of Eastern, or Indian blood (all travellers through the East inform us that in Persia, Syria, India, Arabia &c. the customs, manners, and appearance of the inhabitants are similar, Jerusalem being also in nearly the same latitude as Delhi), by all we can collect, from both Old and New Testament, Eastern blood has been more favoured than Western, since all the prophets and the founder of the Christian religion himself (by his mother's side) were of Oriental blood: civilization, religion, all began in the East,—at a time that the northern and gentile world were sunk in barbarity, distinguished for nothing but the filth, cruelty, and ignorance of the inhabitants, and in England, if we may believe some of the Roman authors, by their strange custom as to marriage. No fund, I fancy, existed in Britain then, but women being few, and the religious part of the nuptial ceremony not having been instituted till above one thousand years afterwards, the British were so mu[redacted]h of your friend S.'s apparent opinion, that to avoid marriage with other sects, or nations, one wife, amongst the whole, was only allowed to the ten or twelve brothers of a family. To come to the last part of S.'s sentence, I am sorry to inform him, that if many think to withdraw their subscriptions, if the institution becomes more liberal and Christianlike in its rules, several [redacted]withdrawing if this en[redacted]place,—conceiv[redacted]very subscriber [redacted]allowed to profit [redacted]antile speculation) [redacted]to the charity,—and that if any preference or distinction is to be made, such is due to education and virtue, and not to the fortuitous colour of hair, eyes, or skin. Having also remarked that old Indians going home, from want of friends or experience, are apt to make most imprudent matches, which often on their return to India, accompanied by wives relations &c. are the nucleus to similar unions, they cannot but think that the child of a brother officer, carefully educated, become the widow of another, may appear as respectable on the Fund, or do as much credit to it, though somewhat tinctured with Eastern blood, as the doll trout, married by dotage, or simplicity, from the shop, mop, or street, though of the fairest skin. They have remarked, also, that no other fund for the relief of widows is clogged with so indelicate a restriction:—and cannot, therefore, endure that the army, generally famed for open-hearted liberality, should in this single Presidency present a less amiable character; and that relief from their Fund, instead of bearing the appearance of spontaneous liberality of the heart, and respect for the memory of a brother officer, should carry with it the feature of aid drawled out by cautious overseers of poor rates, to a favoured few.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
HUMANITAS.

Asseerghur, Sept. 15th 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 5TH OCTOBER 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 281 of 1826.—The following Cadets for the Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon, having reported their arrival at the Presidency, on board the ship Recovery on the 25th ultimo, and produced the certificates and covenants of their several appointments on this Establishment, are admitted as such into the service from that date. The Cadets to be promoted to Ensigns, date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

918 Messrs. Alfred Morison.
932 " George Hutchins Bellassis.
973 " James Elphinston Fackney,
976 " Alfred Thomas.

Medical Establishment.

Mr. William Rowland.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1826.

No. 282 of 1826.—The rank of the following cadets for the Cavalry and Infantry, having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, they are permanently posted to Regiments, and dates of commissions assigned them as follows;

Cavalry.

	Rank as Cornet.	*To what Regt. appointed.*
1 Patrick Grant Dallas.....	27th Dec. 1825	2d Regt. Lt. Cav.
2 Robt. Hilliar Rickards....	17th Feb. 1826	3d do. do.
3 Charles Forbes Jackson....	do.	2d do. do.
4 Thomas Eyre,	11th March do.	3d do. do.

Infantry.

	Ensign.	*To what Regt. appointed.*
1 George William Walker....	31st March 1826	23d Regt. N. I.
2 John Richardby Hibbert....	do. do. do.	7th do. do.
3 Arthur Meadows.	do. do. do.	18th do. do.
4 William Gould Duncan..	do. do. do.	24th do. do.
5 Chas. Smith Mant.. ...	do. do. do.	6th do. do.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1826.

No. 284 of 1826.—The rank of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, commissions are assigned to them from the dates of their departure from Europe, viz.

Medical Establishment.

	Date of rank.
Robert Foulerton,	15th October 1825.
James John Cunningham,	11th January 1826.

Bombay Castle, 5th October, 1826.

No. 284 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to published the following Extract of a General Letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, to the Supreme Government at Fort William, dated 30th December 1825, and published in General Orders at Calcutta, on the 5th May 1826.

Letter from Bengal 16th September, 1826.

Para. 5th to 12th—On the death of Major General Thomas, Govt. was obliged, under the Regulations of 1796, to reappoint a Major General (Martindell), who had already had a tour on the staff. Adverting to the non issue of His Majesty's Brevets, owing to a state of peace, and to the general inexpediency of reappointing the same Officers to the General Staff, it is earnestly submitted that the Senior Colonels should be declared eligible to the same advantages in regard to the staff as Major Generals, when there are in India no Officers of the latter Rank who have not already served their tour of staff duty. The Colonels thus appointed, will vacate the situation on the arrival of a General Officer from Europe; and the time of their service as Colonels will be ultimately considered as so much of their services on the staff; another vacancy having occurred by the addition of a fifth General Officer on the staff, Colonel Shouldham, the Senior Officer of that Rank, has been appointed to fill it.

Para 2d ---We are satisfied of the expediency of the measure proposed in these Paragraphs.

3d.---We accordingly authorize you, when no General Officers shall be present, except such as shall have had a tour on the staff, or shall be unfit for such a Command, to nominate Colonels to the staff on the allowances of Major General.

4th.---A Colonel so nominated to the staff, will however be expected to vacate his appointment, on the arrival of a General Officer eligible to replace him; and the time during which a Colonel shall have served on the staff, shall be reckoned as part of four years staff tour prescribed by the Regulations; so that no Officer shall serve more than four years on the staff, except under the special circumstances provided for in our orders of the 20th April 1803.

In pursuance of the Regulations established in the preceding Orders, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint from this date Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Leighton C. B. to the General Staff of the Army, on the allowances of a Major General; and to relieve Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Hessman in the Command of the Surat Division of the Army from the same date.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is further pleased to resolve, that the period during which Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Hessman has exercised the command of the Surat division in the room of a Major General, shall be considered as part of the four years regular staff tour prescribed by the Regulations, and that during such period, he shall draw the allowances of a Major General accordingly.

In appointing Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Leighton C. B. to the General Staff of the army, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council avails himself with much pleasure of the opportunity of expressing his entire satisfaction, with the able, upright, and honourable manner, in which Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Leighton has conducted the duties of Adjutant General of the army since his appointment to that important office in 1817.

Major J. W. Aitchison, Deputy Adjutant General, is appointed acting Adjutant General of the army from this date or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1826.

No. 286 of 1826.—Lieutenant R. Foster, of the Engineers, is allowed a furlough to Europe on Sick Certificate for three years, from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle. 6th October 1826.

No. 287 of 1826.—With reference to the Government order of the 14th of March 1822, published in General Orders under date the 16th of the same month, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Committees therein ordered to be assembled monthly, for the purpose of settling the rate of compensation to be issued to the Native Troops, shall in no instance whatever award a different rate *than is to be found in the Tables there laid down for their guidance*, which must be strictly adhered to.

Having ascertained, from the Nerricks furnished to them, the average price of the grain on which compensation is to be granted, they will take the *nearest corresponding price inserted in the Tables*, and be regulated in their award accordingly.

Officers prefering abstracts, and Paymasters of stations, also, whose duty it is to examine the correctness of the charges contained in them, will be held severally responsible for payments made contrary to the principle here laid down.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1826.

No. 288 of 1826 --Brigade Serjeant Robert Woodville, of the Artillery, is allowed his discharge from the Army, on the sum of Rupees 711 0 44 being paid to the Military Paymaster at the Presidency, on his account.

No. 289 of 1826.---The leave of absence from the Presidency granted on the 24th August last to Captain J. W. Molesworth, Assistant Commissary General, is extended to the 31st Instant.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sect. to Govt.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend James Gray to be Chaplain in Cutch.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
6TH OCTOBER, 1826.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a very interesting and scientific letter from the Deccan, which will appear in our next.

We are in favour of the admission of F. but have not quite made up our mind.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14th 1826.

EXCHANGE:
On London 6 mon' at 1/9
Calcutta..90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, 30 days, 99 By. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

We have had no arrivals from England since our last. The overland intelligence which we have given will no doubt be highly interesting to our Editorial brethren of the other Presidencies, and will cause some excitement in their political DEVELOPEMENTS, which appears to be very much wanted since the termination of the Bhurmese war. We owe them much, and as far as industry can do any thing in acquainting them as speedily as possible with important western occurrences, they may depend on our exertions.

The H. C. Cruizer Amherst, which arrived from the Persian Gulph on Wednesday last, has brought intelligence of the actual commencement of hostilities between the Russians and Persians. It would appear that the Prince Royal had pushed rapidly forward with a body of troops, and had succeeded by surprise in cutting up some of the Russian outposts, and in making himself master of their strong holds in the neighbourhood of the Caspian. These successes had been greatly exaggerated by the Persians, and whole battalions of Russian infantry were reported to have been either destroyed or to have laid down their arms Our letters from Ispahan of the 18th August state, that General Vermuloff, the Governor in Georgia, will be able to assemble almost immediately an army of forty or fifty thousand men, and it is to be feared that the aspect of affairs have ere this undergone a wonderful change.

Since writing the above, we have been favoured with the subjoined further heads of intelligence received from Col. Macdonald's camp, which was at Zinjar on the 20th August, eight days' journey from Tabriz. The Prince Royal had crossed the Araxes and taken prisoners a few Cossacs. A detachment of his army came up with a battalion of Russians commanded by a Lieut. Col. accompanied with four guns, and after a severe action three or four hundred of the Russians were killed, and the remainder were obliged to surrender as prisoners of war. The Artillery was also captured. The Prince Royal continued to advance, and the inhabitants were eagerly taking advantage of his success to place themselves under the protection of Persia. Dissatisfaction prevailed in all the districts under the Russian authority, and a general revolt was talked of as not improbable. The Lesgees, and several of the other bold and daring tribes that occupy the fastnesses of the Caucasus, were said to be already under arms. The Russian commanders seemed to be completely taken by surprise, but their troops, though scattered, are said to be numerous and well-disciplined. The national and religious feelings of the Persians appear to have been greatly excited by the sermons of the Moollahs, and the war appears to be universally popular.

Accounts which have been received from Constantinople mention that that formidable body the Janizaries had revolted, but that they had been subdued by the prompt and energetic measures of the SULTAUN. Numerous executions are said to have taken place, and it is stated that the whole body has been dispersed into the interior of Asia, and that it was intended to establish a disciplined army in their place. We are inclined to believe in the truth of these accounts, as in a letter we have received from Bushire the subject is alluded to as one already known to us, and mention is made of a report that the new discipline had been introduced at Bagdad, without opposition.

We believe that the war between the Imaum of Muscat and the Sheik of Bushire was first announced by our contemporary of the Gazette. His Highness of Muscat may be said to have brought the dispute to a termination by a most skilful and decisive measure. The Sheik had gone to MECCA on a pilgrimage, and the Imaum, having watched his return, has made him prisoner, and has transferred him to one of his ships of war, which by the last accounts was off Kishm. From all we have heard the quarrel was not political, but a business of gallantry, in which a Persian Princess was concerned, and as such we trust that the Imaum will treat his prisoner with that courtesy which is the grace of *Knighthood* and all honourable men.—In fact, from the Imaum's high character for justice and liberality, which is widely known

[redacted] Ind[redacted]
no u[redacted]
tunate si[redacted]

We are h[redacted]
the Bengal Hu[redacted]
ber, on the subject[redacted]
the reasons which [redacted]
publishing the proce[redacted]
preme Court at this [redacted]
Hurkaru says, we have[redacted]
fairly or candidly towards h[redacted]
no old scores may remain unpa[redacted]
to premise that we are sorry [redacted]
remarks should even carry the app[redacted]
of our having acted so towards hi[redacted]
nothing was farther from our intenti[redacted]
Our contemporary of Calcutta talks o[redacted]
the timidity and nervousness which must attend the pen of an Indian Editor, and he will have no doubt discovered, before this reaches him, that Bombay Editors can claim no exemption from these disagreeable feelings, or rather from some of the causes which are apt to excite them. It is not our intention to answer minutely the declamation of the Hurkaru on the disadvantages of the licensing system, and on our enviable and blessed state of exemption. We merely beg to state, that like poetry, of which it is an imitation, it has originated in imagination, and has no foundation in reality; and therefore, when reduced to the latter standard, it must cease (in spite of the numerous marks of interrogation and admiration which grace and adorn it), to exert any influence in reasoning on the common affairs of life. But to our proof—The Hurkaru remarks, "The gentleman surely cannot "be ignorant of that clause in Governor "Adams' regulations which empowers "Government to confiscate the offending "presses and types, if they persist in "their treason." Now this, though we are not well versed in the press regulations, we believe to be an error in fact, and if the foundation gives way, the superstructure, however splendid and ornamental, must tumble to the ground. The fact is, that Mr. Adams' regulations give no authority to confiscate the types and printing presses attached to a *licensed* newspaper, and such a Newspaper must be meant by the Hurkaru from the use he makes of the word "persist" in the above quotation. The regulations in question only authorise confiscation in the case of a newspaper being printed without a licence, in the same manner that the law of England sanctions the confiscation of smuggled goods, or the materials employed in illicit distillation. We have not the Calcutta Press Regulations at hand, but we are pretty certain that the above is the real state of the case; so that all the deductions against them in the Hurkaru, which rest on the power of confiscation, must fall at once to the ground. The following is another extract from our Calcutta contemporary:

"When the *Habeas Corpus* act is suspended in England, and the emergency must be great indeed before the measure is resorted to, the *instant* the danger ceases, the act is again in force. Why should it not be so here, with respect to a law as repugnant to the spirit of the constitution, as the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act, or any other arbitrary act? May not the Privy Council reconsider the judgment pronounced, and hesitate ere they continue their sanction to so dangerous a precedent?"

The above quotation places the subject to which it refers in a novel and curious point of view. Our remarks on it will be confined, as closely as possible, to a case similar to the one which we formerly suppositively put, and which we think a strong one, as founded on measures which even the liberal-minded Marquis of Hastings found himself obliged to adopt in practice. We will suppose some creature calling itself a patriot, a small self-constituted incarnation of Hamden or Russel, with the organs of malice, vanity and audacity, strongly developed. We will suppose that this WRITING ANIMAL, having fixed itself at Bombay, gets possession of a few reams of China paper, a printing press, and a small supply of types, and immediately sets up for one of the elect among Editors—one who is destined to untrammel the human mind and hasten the glorious millenium of universal liberty. Let us further suppose that this Editor perseveres in applying his violent, ill-judged and canting remarks to distant Governments and the affairs of distant provinces, and that suspicion, distrust or dissatisfaction is the result—does the Hurkaru mean to say, that on account of the bad deeds of our *tiny* patriot the whole of the denizens are to be deprived of the benefits of the Habeas Corpus act? If so, the doctrine he inculcates is both new and strange, and we leave him to cogitate over the probable results of its application in practice.

We are happy to observe, from the plan for the ensuing Races, that there is every prospect of good amusement this season, and that some new Cups have been added to the usual number. One of these, a Cup value One Hundred Guineas, from the Lodge of Freemasons, has been presented

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othing may appear gar-
g are the remarks in the
are alluded to in our Edi-
aph :

that be as it may; we have now
h the causes he advances, why he
not rejoice at the refusal to regis-
he regulations of this Presidency. His
rincipal reason is that it is a matter of
perfect indifference whether the Regula-
tions are in force or not, so long as the
power of transmission remains with the
Government. Can any thing betray a
greater ignorance of the spirit of the
regulations than this avowal? Does he
not know that none but Europeans born
can be sent out of the country? Does he
think if (to illustrate our argument, with
a case in point) Mr. Buckingham's paper
had been allowed to remain under the gui-
dance of the gentleman whom he appoint-
ed to conduct it, that his property would
have been lost, and himself involved in
debt as he is, in consequence? The gen-
tleman surely cannot be ignorant of
that clause in Governor Adam's re-
gulations which empowers government to
confiscate the offending presses and
types, if they persist in their treason.
Do all these make no *essential* difference,
whether the regulations are in force or
not? Are we as Englishmen to consider
ourselves as living under the English
laws, and yet are we not living in this
Presidency under the control of an Or-
dinance, that according to the opinion
of three upright English judges, is as
repugnant to the English constitution as
"light is to darkness?" Is there no
cause for joy to a resident at Bombay, that
his prospects cannot be destroyed, nay,
his property seized at the caprice of the
temporary Governors, which accident may
place over him? Surely, surely, the
Editor of the *Bombay Courier* could ne-
ver have reflected on these and many
other exemptions which he at present en-
joys, when he sorrowed over the refusal
of the Judges to register the regulations.
As for the case suppositively put to sup-
port his views, it alters the affair not one
single iota. It matters not how the of-
fence be given, since if it brings down
the wrath of Government the same conse-
quences follow; if the offender be sent out
of the country, his property may be inju-
red but cannot be confiscated.

But we had other causes to rejoice
at the judgment and opinion of the
Bombay Bench: we know not what the
result of that opinion may be when it
reaches England: but whatever local pe-
culiarities weighed with Sir Francis Mc-
Naughten at the time of his legalising the
regulation here, though "highly uncon-
stitutional and dangerous," [we only re-
peat the words of an English Judge,] we
are bold to say, that they exist not at
present. When the *Habeas Corpus* act
is suspended in England (and the emer-
gency must be great indeed before the
measure is resorted to,) the *instant* the
danger ceases, the act is again in force.
Why should it not be so here, with res-
pect to a law as repugnant to the spirit
of the constitution, as the suspension of
the *Habeas Corpus* act, or any other ar-
bitrary act? May not the Privy Council
reconsider the judgment pronounced, and
hesitate ere they continue their sanction to
so dangerous a precedent?

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. H. Jacob, 19th Regt. N. I.
Paymaster W. Wildey, H. M. 4th Lt. Drag.'s
Lieut. S. Landon, 16th Regt. N. I.
Ensign W. Ralph, 2d or Queen's Royals.
Capt. D. Capon, 2d Grenadier Regt.
Assist. Surg. Henry Michie, Med. Est.
Lieut. W. Rollope, Madras Rifle Corps.
Ensign H. G. Morse, 9th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. S. Poole, 1st Regt. Lt. Cav.
Lieut. and Adj. F. C. Darke, 4th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. R. F. Bourchier, 4th Regt. N. I.
Capt. F. Schular, Horse Brigade.
Surg. C. Jones, Med. Est.
Capt. T. Leighton, Assist. Adj. Gen.
Capt. J. Hancock, Pioneers.
Capt. R. W. Gillum, Brigade Major.

DEPARTURES.—Ensign J. Brodhurst, 1st B. E. Regt.
Lieut. C. J. Westley, 20th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. E. Carthew, 5th Regt. N. I.
Capt. J. Forbes, 20th Regt. N. I.
Assist. Surg. J. Gibson, Med. Dept.
Assist. Surg. J. Cahill, Med. Dept.
Ensign T. Mayor, 6th Regt. N. I.
Capt. W. Rollings, 2d Grenadier Regt.
Capt. J. Smith.
Ensign F. Horn, H. M. 20th Regt.
Capt. S. J. C. Falconer, Assist Com.'y Stores P. D. A.
Surg. M. Hewitt, 1st Grenadier Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—October 10th The Hon'ble Company's Ship of War Amherst, Captain C. J. Maillard, Commander, from Gulph of Persia, left Bushire 15th of September, touched at Bassadore and Muscat.

Passenger per H. C. Ship of War Amherst.—Lieut. Jones.

DEPARTURES.—October 6th Ship Berwick, Captain John M. Ellrick, to Calcutta.

Do. Armed Prow Tappy, Syrang Essmell Bawa, to Cambay and Surat.

10th Ship Good Success, Captain William Poynton, to China.

11th Brig Crown, Captain J. Baird, to Glasgow.

12th Ship Atalanta, Captain William Johnson, to Allipie and London.

Passengers by Ship Berwick.—Lieutenant Forster, Lieutenant Macdonald, and Lieutenant Bushley.

Passengers by Ship Crown:—Captain Smith, Miss M. Armstrong.

Passenger by Ship Atalanta:—Henry Agar Esq.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 27th Bark George, Capt. Paulson, from Calingapatam 16 August.

21th H. C. C. Ship Lady Raffles, Captain Coxwell, from England the 24th May.

Do. Ship Morley, Captain G. Holliday, from England the 26th May.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 24th Ship Melpomene, Captain G. Johnston, for Calcutta.

26th H. M. Ship Boadicea, Captain Carroll, for Bombay.

28th Ship Ephemina, Capt. Harmer, for China.

Do. Brig La Laudais, Captain La Fourcade, for Pondicherry.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 16th Ship Timandra, George Way, from London 9th May, and Trincomalee 8th Sept.

Do. Brig Eliza, J. H. Denaison, from Vizagapatam 26th August.

Do. H. C. Ship Marchioness of Ely, C. E. Mangles, from Madras 18th Sept.

Do. Ship William Money, G. Cheine, from Madras 1st Sept.

Do. Ship Samdanny, from Akyab.

Do. Ship City of Edinburgh.

17th Schooner Fly, E. Edwards, from Bimlipatam 3d Sept.

19th Ship Palmyra, John Lamb, from Cove of Cork 23d April, Columbo 28th August, Covelong 4 h, Madras 8th, and Masulipatam 13th Sept.

21st Schooner Inverness, J. Richard, from Arracan and Amherst Island 26th August.

The Ship Golconda, C. C. Clarke, put back from sea, leaky.

Passenger Per William Money, Captain Wm. Cockell, Country Service.

Per Samdanny, from Akyab: Mr. Brisbane.

Per City of Edinburgh, from London; Assistant Surgeon A. Murray, and Cadet J. Anderson, From Madras: Mr W. Strachan, Free Mariner, and M. Brunet Braham.

Per Palmyra, from Columbo:—Mr. and Mrs. Gogerly.—From Madras: Mr. Mansell, Bengal Civil Service; Lieutenant Story, H. M. 87th Regiment; Messrs. Piercey, McDonnel, Butler, Jones and Paton, Cadets.—From Masulipatam: Mr. Edmonston, Bengal Civil Service; Lieutenant Lawrenson, Bengal Horse Artillery; Lieutenant Floyer, Madras Cavalry.

DEPARTURE.—19. Brig Moira, T. Rees, for Rangoon.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Dapoolie, on the 29th ult. the Lady of Doctor Young, of a son.

At Satara, on the 5th Instant, the Lady of Captain H. Adams, of a son.

On the morning of the 8th instant, the Lady of Capt. Law, Artillery, of a son.

On the 10th instant, at Rampart Row, Mrs. Robert Baxter, of a Daughter, being her seventh child.

At the house of the Rev. T. Carr, Garrison Chaplain, on the 13th Instant, he lady of the Rev. W. Mitchell, of the Church Missionary Society, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Poona, on the 1st October 1826, Francis R. Lopes, writer in the Pay-Office. A young man cut off with six days malignant fever, at the early age of twenty two years and married just four months, from a world, which to him had just begun to hold forth its firm promises, leaving a disconsolate Widow (parents and relations at Mahé) to lament his loss, and his friends to regret their separation from a sincere and trustworthy companion. This tribute to his memory is offered by one who will long feel his loss.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Cawnpore, on the 24th August, Thomas Morton, Esq. to Mrs. Catherine Burrowes.

At Chunsurah, on the 7th Sept. O. S. Owen, Esq. to Fanny Forbes, Widow of the late Alexander Forbes, Esq.

BIRTH.—At Nagpore, on the 28th of August, Mrs. Pierreport Gardiner, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Nagpore, on the 28th of August, the infant daughter of Elizabeth Annabella, and Lieut. W. Pierreport Gardiner, aged 16 hours.

At Nagpore, on the 3d of Sept. Elizabeth Annabella, Wife of Lieut W. Pierrepert Gardiner, 2d Madras Eur. Regt. and eldest daughter of William Wynne, Esq. Peniarth, Merionethshire, North Wales, aged 21 years.

At Quilon, on the 18th Sept. Capt. George Best Wardell, 15th Reg. N. I.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.—At Calcutta, on the 16th Sept. Mr. George Mellis, of the Hindoo College, to Miss Maria Lopes.

BIRTHS.—At Tangally, on the 27th July, the lady of William Giborn, Esq. of the Ceylon Civil Service, of a Son.

On the 12th August, near Julalabad, in the district of Furuckhabad, the lady of H. Bebonau, Esq. Junior, Indigo Planter, of a son.

At Futighur, on the 7th September, the lady of Captain Brandon, 1st Extra Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

At Balasore, on the 11th Sept. the lady of John Becher, Esq. of a daughter.

At Barrackpore, on the 13th Sept. the wife of Mr. Andrew Pinhario, Merchant and Europe Shop-keeper of that place, of a son and heir.

At Calcutta, on the 13th Sept. Mrs. Josepha Grocer, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 14th Sept. the lady of the Hon'ble J. H. Harington, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 14th Sept. the lady of M. Gisborne, Esq. of a son.

DEATHS.—At Ghazeepore, on the 10th August, aged 1 year and 10 months, Francis, the son—and on the 7th September, aged 2 years and 5 months, Maria, the daughter of Robert Barlow, Esq. Senior Collector of the above district.

On the 30th August, at Doomree Indigo Factory, Andrew Corson, Esq.

At Midnapore, on the 3d Sept. K. A. Bird, Esq.

On the River Ganges, near Allahabad, on the 4th September, Captain C. Wilson, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment.

At Dinapore, on the 6th September, Major Thomas Wheeler Broadbent, 22d Regt.

At Calcutta, on the 9th Sept. Lieut. William Senior, of the 25th Regt. N. I. aged 26 years and 9 months.

At Chandernagore, on the 12th Sept. Mr. J. A. Rigordy, aged 22 years.

At Sulkea, on the 14th Sept. John Foster, Esq. aged 62 years, having been 40 years an inhabitant of Calcutta.

At Calcutta, on the 17th Sept. Captain C. G. Bidwel, of the Country Service, aged 30 years.

At Calcutta, on the 19th Sept. Mr. Henry Minet, Musician, aged 38 years.

Madras Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1826.

Six per Cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28¾ *Premium.*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100icca Rupees.....26½ *Premium.*

Five per Cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees..... ⅝ *Premium.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz 106¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sica Rupees .....2⅞ *Discount*

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. E. Breman, master attendant at Tellicherry.

RANGOON, 20TH AUGUST, 1826.—We start on the 1st September.—Passengers in the Steam Vessls:—

J. Crawfurd, Esq. Envoy,
N. Wallich, Esq. M. D. on Botanical Researches,
Lieut. Chester, 1st Assist. to Envoy,
Lieut. J. Campbell, 2d do.
D. Stewart, Esq. M. D. Surgeon to the Envoy's Establishment,
The Officer commanding the Escort,
Mr. Ellend, 1st Assist. 1st in the Office of the Envoy,
Mr. P. D. Strong, 2d do.
Mr. Gomes, 1st Assist. to Dr. Wallich,
Mr. Furie, 2d do.

ESCORT.

29 Europeans Rank and File, and 16 Natives Rank and File.

Expected to get to Ava in forty days. The jungle fever prevalent in Rangoon. The monsoon has just given over.

[*Madras Gaz. Sept. 27.*

The H. C. Ship *Rose* is expected to sail for Calcutta before the close of the week; and the H. C. C. Ship *Abberton* immediately, for the same destination.

The Bark *George*, from Calingapatam, is the only arrival since our Report of Tuesday.

None of the Ships looked for from England had arrived when the Gazette was sent to the Press.

The Public Assembly will take place on Monday next.

Accounts from the Camp of *The Honorable* THE GOVERNOR dated the 22d instant state, that the Party were all well, and expected to ascend the Neilgherry Hills in about three days.

[*Govt. Gaz. Sept. 28.*

We have to announce the arrival in the roads yesterday of the H. C. C. Ship *Lady Raffles*, Captain Coxwell, from England the 24th May.—The following is a list of her Passengers:—

FOR MADRAS.—Mrs. Colonel Farran, Mrs. McQueen, Mrs. E. Farran, Miss S. Farran, Captain D. McQueen, Cav., Miss Lieutenant Walker, Lieut. C. Farran, N. I., Lieutenant E. Butler, Messrs. W. D. F. Gardner, A. Wilkinson, E. H. Martin, C. F. Cottrell, A. B. Jones, H. D. Shepperd, W. Bristowe J. M. Chartires, and M. J. Farran, Cadets.

FOR BENGAL.—Mrs. Turner, two Misses Griffin, two Misses Brown, Miss G. Hughes, Mr. Assistant Surgeon C. Woodhouse, The Hon. P. A. Murray. Messrs. J. Andrews, J. W. Morgan, G. Halloway, R. Lucas, W. C. Hollings, R. G. Gibson, 63 H. C. Recruits, and 3 Women.

The *Morley* sailed on the same day as the *Lady Raffles*.

The Bark *George*, Captain Poulson, from Calingapatam the 16th August, and Vizagapatam the 12th September, anchored in the roads on Wednesday last.

PASSENGER.—Mrs. Poulson.

The Ship *Ephemina*, Captain Harmer, for China, and the French Brig Landais, Captain Fourcade, for Pondicherry, left the roads on Thursday.

The H. C. Ship Rose, Captain Marquis, and *Abberton*, Captain Lucas Percival, both for Calcutta, are reported to sail in a day or two.

Letters from Bombay stating the arrival of the Ship Hannah, at that Port from England, were received on Thursday last. She has brought intelligence from home to as late a date at the 8th June; and we are anxiously awaiting the arrival of this day's Tappal---in the interim however the following appears to be the only items of news.

Tranquillity had been restored in a great measure, but distress to an alarming extent continued to prevail.

Parliament was prorogued on the 3d June.

The fall of Bhurtpoor was known in England, as also the definitive Treaty of Peace with the Burmese.

The Duke of Wellington had been appointed a member of the Board or Control.

The Dowager Empress of Russia is dead.

The homeward-bound Ships *Child Harolde*, *Hungerford* and *Guildford*, had reached the Downs.

Nothing further had transpired respecting the Greeks.

A new Governor for Madras again talked of, and the most likely persons to succeed are said to be either Lord William Bentinck or Mr. Lushington.

The next Monthly Assembly, we are requested to notify, will be held on Monday next the 2d Proximo.

Since the foregoing was sent to Press the report of the arrival of the Ship *Morley*, Captain Holliday, from England the 26th May, reached us. She has brought the following Passengers:—

FOR MADRAS.—Mrs. Keating, Miss Keating, Lieutenants Keating, Short, and Cu[illegible] page, Messrs, Dawson, Darl[illegible]

FOR BENGAL[illegible] Sherer, Messrs, O[illegible]

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] Term of the present year concluded yesterday. We are told that several very important and interesting cases connected with the jurisdiction of the Court were decided---and we regret that our means at present are too confined to admit of our employing a reporter---we were in hopes however that some of those whose legal duties required their constant attendance would have favored us as usual with reports of the proceeding in the Court, but in this we are at present disappointed.

Whilst upon the subject of the King's Courts, we think it right to give the following extract from the Bombay Gazette relative to the recent proceedings in the case of Davis *versus* Miller ---first, because we also published one of the accounts complained of---and secondly, because it shews that with the best intentions, reporters of proceedings in the Supreme Court encounters considerable danger in this *susceptible* Country. [*Madras Gazt. October 3.*

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the Ship *Hope*, Captain Flint, from England the 9th of June.

Passengers.—Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Dowker; Misses Fleetwood, Scott, Owen, Ewart, Collie, Garde; Mr. Owen, Superintending Surgeon, Captain Dowker, Captain Burgess, Lieutenant Ross; Messrs. Dyce, Smyth, Johnston, Blackwood, North, Childers, Taynton Bell, Cadets; Master Nixon, and E. Nixon.

The Papers of June which we have received by this arrival contain much matter relative to the General Election--- some of this we re-publish; as also Extracts upon other subjects.

The Ships *Ephemina* and *Amid Bux*, the former for Pinang and China and the latter for Jaffnapatam, with the Brig *La Landais* for Bourbon, and the Brig *Lady Munro* for Cannanore, have sailed since our last Report---the Brig *Louisa*, last from Pondicherry, has arrived.

Passengers per Ship Ephemina—Mrs. and Miss Palmer, Captain Hodge, Captain Wiggins, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

Notices are given in the English Papers of the arrival of the H. C. S. *Princess Charlotte of Wales* and *Warren Hastings*; also of the *Coldstream*.

The H. C. Ship Rose sailed for Bengal on Saturday last.

The Honorable SIR ROBERT COMYN proceeded to Calcutta on the *Rose*.

The official accounts of the Fall of Bhurtpore were published in the London Papers of the 30th of May, having been brought to St. Helena by the *Marquess of Hastings*, Captain Blanshard, and thence to England by the *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, which left St. Helena the day the former Ship arrived. Accounts of the fall of this Place had been previously received overland in a despatch from Bombay, which reached England on the 26th of May.

[*Govt. Gazt. October 3.*

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.] *Calcutta; the 25th September*, 1826. [SELL.

	Rs. As.		*Rs. As.*	
Prem. 27	0	Remittable Loans 6 P. Ct.	26	0 Prem.
Disct.	0	10 5 Per Cent Loan of 1822-23	1	0 Disct.
Prem.	0	4 New 5 per Cent Loan,....	0	2 Prem.

BUY.] COURSE OF EXCHANGE. [SELL.

1 11½ *a* 2 On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 2 0 *a* 2½
On Bombay 30 Days Ditto per 100 Bombay Rs. 98
On Madras ditto, 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.
BANK SHARES.—Premium, 5300 to 5400.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Courier Press, No. 1, Church Gate Street, by SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PRABHOO, Hindoo, No. 15, Pallow Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

[illegible]scribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

[illegible]scribers at out-stations, who require all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are required to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1826.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

	Per Ct.
Discount on Government and Salary Bills,	5
Ditto on Private Bills,	7
Interest on Loans on Deposit	7

BANK SHARES.—Premium 5300 to 5400.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

***Head Quarters, Calcutta, 8th September* 1826**

GENERAL ORDERS.

Captain Eliott, of the 4th Light Dragoons, is appointed Assistant Adjutant General to His Majesty's Forces in India, vice Lieutenant Colonel Tidy appointed to the Command of the King's Depot at Chinsurah.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence for the reasons specified.

16th Lancers—Brevet Captain Hilton, for 5 Months from the date of his quitting his Corps; to proceed to Calcutta, and from thence to England for Two Years from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

13th Light Infantry—Ensign Orange, from 9th September to the 6th December 1826, in extension to remain at the Mauritius on Medical Certificate.

14th Foot—Lieutenant Ormsby, from 1st September to the 1st January 1827, to visit the Presidency on Medical Certificate.

14th Foot—Lieutenant Bower, from 24th September to the 23d March 1827, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

31st Foot—Lieutenant Ward, from 10th September to the 9th November, to proceed to Berhampore on urgent private affairs.

Memorandum.

In General Orders issued on the 12th August last, No. 48, in the third line from the communication of His Excellency's Remarks, instead of "cannot promulgate to *this Army*," read, cannot promulgate to *His Majesty's Force in India*; and in the conclusion of Paragraph 7, for "be considered as the Standing Orders of *this Army*," read, *be considered as Standing Orders*. Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

***Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 15th Sept.* 1826.**

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of 15 Years standing and upwards, to the rank of Captain by Brevet, in the East Indies only, from the dates specified against their respective names, viz.

31st Foot—Lieutenant W. Beardman, 5th October, 1823.

45th Foot—Lieutenant A. G. Sidley, 1st August, 1824.

The Leave of Absence granted by Major General Sir A. Campbell, to the undermentioned Officers respectively, is confirmed:

45th Foot—Lieutenant Stacpoole, with permission to proceed to Calcutta, on private affairs.

87th Foot—Captain Moore, from date of embarkation for 2 Months, to proceed to Calcutta, on urgent private affairs.

Major General Sir Archibald Campbell's Order of the 22d June last, directing Quarter-Master Carr, of the 87th Regiment, to proceed on duty to Calcutta, is confirmed.

Major Fuller's Regimental Order of the 27th August last, appointing the undermentioned Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Staff to the Left Wing 59th Regiment, during its separation from the Head-Quarters of the Corps in progress to Berhampore, is confirmed:

Lieutenant Burn, Acting Adjutant.

Lieutenant Hoctor, Acting Quarter-Master.

Color Serjeant John Tweedie, Acting Serjeant Major.

Color Serjeant William McGowan, Acting Quarter-Master Serjeant.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence for the reasons specified:

13th Light Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel Sale for One Month from date of embarkation, to proceed to Calcutta on private affairs.

13th Light Infantry—Captain Tronson, from 7th July, to remain at Calcutta until his embarkation for England.

13th Light Infantry—Lieutenant Thomas, from 12th September to the 11th October 1826, to proceed to Calcutta on urgent private affairs.

38th Foot—Lieutenant Johnston, a further extension, from 13th September to 13th October, 1826, on Medical Certificate.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,

A. MACDONALD,

Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

An Extra Report on Saturday announced the arrival of the *Marchioness of Ely*, *City of Edinburgh* and *Timandra*. The following is a list of passengers by the *Ely*.

Mrs. Ogilvie, Mrs. Brander, Mrs. Newmarch; Misses Ricketts, M. S. Ludlow, L. L. Ludlow, M. McKenzie, E. McKenzie, Scott, Rand, Lyster, Vellance; Mr. Ogilvie, Madras Civil Service; Mr. Ogilvie, H. M. Royals; Capt. Blair; Dr. Brander; Mr. S. G. Smith, Civil Service; Mr. McLeod, Mr. R. Spence, Mr. Paton; Cadets J. French, R. E. T. Richardson, E. R. Evans, J. K. Spence; J. Johnson, Free Mariner; Mr. Wodschow; Mrs. S. Budd: Aan Deas, Mary Tooley, and Beewun, natives.]

[*India Gaz. Sept.* 18.

We learn that several Officers of rank at the Presidency have deeply interested themselves in the formation of a Military Retiring Fund, and will speedily take measures for submitting propositions on the subject to the Army at large. We farther understand, that his Excellency the Commander in Chief has given his sanction for the calling of a public meeting, to consider this important subject, which we cordially hope will lead to the adoption of a measure so necessary, and so important to the interests of the Army.

[*John Bull, Sept.* 18.

The letter which we republish from the *Gazette*, gives us, we confess, considerable pleasure, for it not only exposes the feebleness and fallacy of the positions taken by the Editor of the *Courier*, in his recent apology for not noticing the judgment of the Supreme Court, but it also assures us, that the inhabitants of Bombay are not the good easy souls, indifferent as to whether they possessed a free or fettered press, which he chose to represent them. It was with no small surprise, that we read the charge of apathy, so confidently brought against them, and as we could not ascertain whether it was well grounded or not, we thought it best to take a leaf from our Bombay brother's book, and maintain a prudent silence on so serious a subject. We now find that it was utterly unfounded, and indeed if it were otherwise the Bombay climate must have a strange effect on English tempers and constitutions. If what X affirms be true [and the late libel case which occurred there, is a strong confirmation of his assertion] they assimilate in more than one respect with our worthy fellow countrymen in this city.

But, although it is very true that the *Courier*, in the explanation offered for his silence, so far from exculpating himself, has only get deeper into the mud by his struggling to get out, the *Gazette* itself is still more culpable: there may be some extenuation, nay excuse for the *Courier's* silence on so important a matter, but there is none, absolutely none, that we can divine, for the *Gazette's*. The former is the Government print, the official paper, and therefore it did not want prudence at least, in abstaining from remark on so ticklish a subject: and it has a precedent, and a respectable one, in this Presidency: but the latter has no such extenuating pleas. The *Gazette* has been an avowed advocate for liberal measures and policy, and a free press ever since we have had the pleasure of its acquaintance: it is not, or it was not, at all backwards in praising liberal measures *at home!* on such subjects it might safely amuse itself with making a boast of its principles, and rioting, sometimes even indelicately, in its zeal for universal liberty and toleration. Perhaps it also may say, "I have a precedent for so doing!" We cannot deny it, for we remember once, a certain print extolling to the skies the men who cut off poor Charles Stuart's head, nay the very act itself, if we recollect aright, yet when a subject is discussed relating to Indian Affairs, on principles which that act, cruel as it was, secured, it is silent as the grave.

Now, at all events, we trust the Bombay Editors see that they have been to blame, and that they will not again be guilty of such negligence or "*apathy*." *We* have only to thank our Bombay friend for furnishing to us the meads of supplying their faulty omission.

[*Ben. Hurk. Sept.* 19.

Letters of the 10th of June, from the Isle of France, mention the ship *Windsor Castle* from Bombay to London having arrived at Port Louis, after having encountered some heavy gales by which she is severely injured. The ship *Lady East* also from Bombay to London, had arrived at Port Louis. This vessel had struck on a rock, which had however injured her so little that she is mentioned as about to proceed on her voyage.

[*John Bull, Sept.* 19.

The *Emulous* Steam Vessel arrived off Calcutta yesterday. She is a very long flush built vessel, low in the water and apparently of much lower tonnage than the *Enterprize*; she has three slight and graceful looking masts, with tri-sails on each. We have not ascertained of what power her engines are. A contemporary states, that it is believed she is intended for the Red Sea, and that "another Steam Vessel was to be ready, at a fixed period, off Alexandria, to receive her Passengers and Mails;" we trust this may turn out true.

[*Beng. Hurkaru, Sept.* 23.

English News.

THE ENGLISHMAN.—MAY 14.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

CRIM. CON.

RICHARDSON v. FRY.—This was an action to recover compensation in damages for the injury received by the plaintiff, in consequence of the seduction of his wife by the defendant.

Mr. Serjeant WILDE, Mr. RICHARDS, and Mr. F. POLLOCK conducted the plaintiff's case; Mr. Serjeant VAUGHAN the defendant's.

Mr. RICHARDS opened the pleadings. Mr. Serjeant WILDE stated the case to the Jury. The present was one of those instances which had of late become unfortunately frequent. The plaintiff, his client, had now come to demand at their hands the reparation his case required for the outrageous injury he had received from the defendant. He should not waste their time by making remarks which their own feelings, as men of morality and virtue, would prompt, but briefly state the circumstances of the case, which would be substantiated by the witnesses, and leave it for them to decide what ought to be the amount of the damages he was entitled to receive. The plaintiff had just commenced life, and married a woman of great beauty and accomplishments. To show the affection he entertained for her, he had settled all his property, in possession, and reversion, on her. They had continued on the most affectionate terms till the defendant, who was in the medical profession, had been introduced to the family. Then it was he took an opportunity of ruining the virtue of Mrs. Richardson, and the happiness of her husband. The witnesses would enter into a detail of the facts of the case, and by them they would determine, whether his client was not entitled to large damages.

Mrs. Sarah Lawrence examined by Mr. F. POLLOCK: Is sister to the plaintiff; was present at his marriage with Mary Ann Poole on the 30th March 1822; did not know Miss P.'s family before she married; her brother lived with witness for about two months after his marriage and then went to Worley, near Bristol; her brother is an attorney, and was twenty-two years of age on the day of his union; the settlement upon his wife was executed on the day of the marriage; the property he settled upon her was the whole of which he was possessed; he derived it from his uncle; Miss Poole had no property; it was a marriage of affection; they appeared to be very fond of each other; during the time they were in witness's house, they seemed to be very kind to each other; there are two boys, one about three years old, the other eighteen months, the fruit of this marriage; knows Miss Poole's hand-writing—that letter (alluding to one then put into her hands) is written by her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant VAUGHAN: Miss Poole was two or three years older than witness's brother; it was a runaway march, the friends of Miss P. not having consented to the union. Miss P.'s father is an Attorney at Bridgewater; the plaintiff is an Attorney also, and settled at Worle, which is about three miles from Weston-Super-Mare. Saw very little of them after they left her house, and cannot say how things went on.

Re-examined: Mr. Poole, of Bridgewater, has 11 or 12 children. The marriage settlement was then proved, by which it appeared the plaintiff had made over certain lands, and reversionary property to which he was entitled, to his wife.

John Price, the Vicar of Worley, in Somerset, is acquainted with the plaintiff, and since the marriage with the wife, has seen a great deal of them at various periods; they appeared to be exceedingly kind to each other, and to live upon the best terms; it is nearly four years since they came to Worley, but witness ceased to call upon them for the last two years; has no acquaintance with the defendant, but had seen him during some years; he ceased to visit the plaintiff subsequently to the defendant's coming into the neighbourhood; the reports that prevailed at the time respecting the levity of her conduct towards the defendant, and his attentions to her, were the reasons that witness ceased visiting.

Cross-examined: Is a Magistrate for Somersetshire; is a married man; knows the defendant's person; he was apprenticed to a surgeon at Worley; has often called upon the plaintiff; witness's wife continued her visits until about two years ago, when they were discontinued, from the reports of the conduct of the plaintiff's wife; neither witness nor his wife ever saw any thing improper in the conduct of the plaintiff's wife; believed the plaintiff to be too honourable and honest a man to suspect his wife; the reports were in circulation about a year and a half before the separation; never intimated these reports to the plaintiff, as he thought it too delicate a subject to touch upon; does not recollect having expressed an unfavourable opinion of Mrs. Richardson.

Elizabeth Fry is a married woman; lived in the service of plaintiff and his wife; went there the day after last Christmasday, and remained until after Mrs. R. left; the defendant was in the habit of going there very often when the plaintiff was absent. Remembers once when the defendant and Mrs. R. were in the parlour, from whence a noise proceeded. Witness went softly to the door, and could see what passed in the room. The plaintiff was not at home. Mrs. R. was sitting on defendant's knee. She afterwards saw them together. On a former day had heard a similar noise. After this occurred, defendant asked witness whether she had seen any thing pass between himself and Mrs. R. and also wanted to know whether she had mentioned it. Told him she did not know if she had not. Defendant then asked her not to tell how often he was there, and gave her something. He appeared to be very much affected when she said she had seen what had passed. When her mistress left, the week after Wells Sessions, she was taking medicine. It was six weeks before Lady-day. The plaintiff had been absent about 14 days, when Mrs. R. left. Plaintiff's brother had been at their house on the Friday before Mrs. R. left, she seemed rather affected after the meeting, but soon cheered up.

Cross-examined by Serjeant VAUGHAN: Mrs. R's brother came on the Sunday, and took her away; witness was not married, when she went quietly to the door, and saw what the defendant and Mrs. R. were doing; the door was partly open, and she put her head into the room; neither the defendant not her mistress saw her; witness was looking into the room about three minutes; witness did not mention this affair to her master when he arrived at home, because she was afraid he would fly in a passson, and do some injury either to his wife or to the defendant; lived nearly two months there after this circumstance, without mentioning it to any one; did not tell any thing of it till after she had left her place, and after this present action had been commenced; she took the medicine in about three weeks before she left, for Mrs. Richardson; did not see the direction; does not think defendant was taking medicine, because he never complained of being ill; the plaintiff continued to sleep with his wife in the village when witness went to it, about two years ago; she had suspicions of something wrong between Mrs. R. and the defendant when she went into the service, and notwithstanding she went; when she went there she thought she should find it out in time [laughter]. Since the separation has never said to a person named Lemon, that she "never saw any liberty taken with her mistress by the defendant;" but told Mr. Fry, that she did not know whether she had seen any thing or not; remembers the plaintiff going to the Wells Sessions, but he did not leave defendant in the house; does not know where defendant slept at that time; the plaintiff was never at home when defendant called three times a day; was never sent to defendant by the plaintiff to borrow his pen-knife, and to say that he was going to Chedder Sessions; never even heard her master give such a message.

Re-examined: Had lived at Mrs Cottle's before she went to plaintiff's; had lived about three miles from Worley, but had often gone there, before she went into the service of the plaintiff.

Re-Examined by the CHIEF-JUSTICE: Was not hired to go into the service of the plaintiff, to find out what was going forward. The hand-writing of the defendant was then proved, and a letter from the defendant to Mrs. R. put in and read. It was as follows:—

"Bristol, Saturday morning.

"My dearest Maryanne,—According to my promise I have sent you the medicines I wish you to take, just as you did the other. I trust, however, you are nearly well, and will soon be able to leave off altogether. I arrived safe at Worley about four o'clock. I encountered a very severe storm just as I got to Berron, and, notwithstanding I kept up my umbrella, was completely drenched with wet. I assure my dear Mary Anne, I wished myself in your arms, where I should have happily been protected from the turbulence of the element. Did you not deign to think of my deplorable situation? I have heard nor seen nothing of my father, nor of Richardson, since I left, and therefore, have little to tell you on that subject. I suppose, ere this reaches you, you will have heard something from your brother. Write to me some time in the week, and tell me every thing that passed at the interview, both with regard to yourself and me. I assure you, my dearest Mary Anne, I am anxious to hear from the object of all my cares, and trust I shall hear you are nearly recovered from your complaint. I am much better than I expected I should have been, in consequence of the long walk which I took. You must, my dear Mary, excuse a longer letter, as I am now called upon by Smith, to attend to my business. The next shall be longer, fraught with matter more interesting to you, and more satisfactory to myself. Adieu, my dearest Mary Anne, and believe me to be, your's eternally, "HARRY FRY.

"Addressed to Mrs. Richardson."

Mr. Serjeant WYLDE then proposed to read a letter, written by the plaintiff's wife in 1824.—Mr. Sergeant VAUGHAN objected.

Mr. Serjeant WYLDE contended, that he was authorized to do so; and cited, in support of his argument, the case of Trelawney, in 2d Starkie, 191.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Perhaps, as the letter is written in 1824, Brother Vaughan will not object.—Mr. Serjeant VAUGHAN: Yes, my Lord, I shall object, most certainly.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Then you must go on, and I must settle it.—Serjeant WYLDE then proceeded, and cited several other cases.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said, if the letter was received, he should give the Counsel on the other side leave to move to enter a nonsuit.—It was eventually agreed to withdraw the letter.

Ann Bridges was formerly a servant to the plaintiff; went there last Lady day two years, and lived there one year; knew defendant; the plaintiff behaved better to his wife than she did to him; never observed any want of affection on his part.

Cross-examined; Went into their service before the acquaintance of defendant commenced; Mrs. F.'s conduct was not improper before the defendant came; there was a picture in the drawing-room when witness went there; never heard her mistress say that it was broken; never heard till yesterday that it was broken; lived there twelve months; has seen her mistress walk with defendant in and out of plaintiff's sight; has never seen Mrs. R. behave improperly towards defendant in the presence of plaintiff; never saw him tie her pattens; defendant used to go to the house two or three times a day; has known defendant and Mrs. R. sit together in her dressing room, which joins her bed-room; they did not go up there when Mr. R. was at home.

Re-examined: Does not think that plaintiff had the least knowledge of this conduct.

By the CHIEF JUSTICE: Noticed a difference in Mrs. R.'s behaviour after defendant visited there; when her mistress was confined with the last child she was attended by Mr. Price, of Weston; witness went by order of her mistress, to defendant, a few

days after her confinement, and asked him to make some powders into pills which Mr. Price had brought, as she could not take them; defendant came and did it in Mrs. R.'s bed-room; does not think plaintiff was in the room at the time. Cannot say whether he was in the house or not.

William Perry knows the defendant; is a surgical pupil: about Christmas last was at the defendant's lodgings: learned from him, that he was then diseased.

Cross examined by Serjeant Vaughan: It was about a month before Christmas; defendant did not say from whom he had got the disease; there was nothing said about the plaintiff; was asked by Mr. Smith, of Bristol, with whom witness is, whether he knew any thing about the business; heard Mr. Smith say that he was attending the plaintiff, who was diseased.

Elizabeth Fry re-examined: Defendant had been giving Mrs. Richardson medicine three weeks before her master was taken ill, which was about seven weeks before Lady-day.

Mr. Nathaniel Smith, surgeon, is attached to the Bristol Infirmary; knows defendant; heard from him that Mrs Richardson was diseased, and consulted witness as to what medicine he should give her. [The remaining evidence of this witness was of such a description as to preclude our giving publicity to it].

Thomas Richardson, brother of the plaintiff, recollects the time when he was taken ill; it was on the evening of the 21st of January. The witness then went into a detail of the nature of the complaint, and also the particulars of a conversation which took place between the plaintiff and the defendant.

Mr. Smith was recalled, when he stated that the plaintiff was exceedingly surprised when told the description of complaint with which he was afflicted. A witness proved that the value of the property settled upon Mrs. Richardson by her husband, amounted to 190*l.* per annum.

This was the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Serjeant Vaughan then addressed the Jury on the part of the defendant. He had no doubt that they, as men of morality and correct feeling, would be disposed to entertain warm sentiments against a person charged with such an offence as the defendant. It was, therefore, his duty to counteract that sentiment by those observations which he felt it his duty to make on the evidence in the case. Before he remarked on the facts, he thought it would be as well to remind them of the place where the plaintiff thought proper to try the cause. How was it that he had not rather chosen to try it in Somersetshire than in Middlesex? Such an unusual course was not common without some good reason: what that reason was they could easily imagine: it might not be quite convenient to have a Jury to try the cause, who might be rather too well acquainted with the character of the parties. He was however sure, that the Jury whom he now had the honour to address, would try this cause, like all others, according to the evidence which had been adduced, and not according to the character which they might have heard of the parties. In cases of this description there were always two points to which the Jury ought to direct their attention: first, the fact of the commission of the adultery; and secondly, the amount of the damages to be granted to the plaintiff. He was aware great complaints had often been made of the heinous offence which was committed by a man who erred in the way imputed to his client, but he would remark, that, from the experience he had now had in Courts of Justice, such instances seldom occurred where the husband had acted in a proper manner, and had done his several duties as he ought. Seldom, very seldom did it happen, except in those instances, that either the affections of the wife were weaned from him, or he was deprived of the pleasures of her society. From the view which the Jury must take of the conduct of the husband, and the character of the wife, he was quite convinced they would not regard this as a case either for extraordinary or heavy damages. From the mode in which this action had been introduced, and the great injury which the plaintiff was represented as having received at the defendant's hands, one would have imagined the latter was a man who had formed the most deliberate plans to accomplish the destruction of a virtuous and accomplished woman. But it turned out that this seducer—this man practised in the ways of seduction, is an apprentice to a surgeon and apothecary [laughter]. Now it must be acknowledged, with all the due respect, and reverence, and admiration he might be disposed to pay to the fair sex in general, that there were women who were disposed to make the first advances. And, really, he must say, from the situation of the plaintiff's wife and his client, there was very good reason for imagining that such was the case here. His client was a mere boy. He wished his Learned Friend could see him. His Learned Friend, Mr. Pollock, being anxious to be peculiarly irregular, had pointed out a gentleman as the defendant who had shaved for the last twenty years at least [laughter]; a gentleman with a very handsome black beard, which, by the bye, was a species of ornament very generally cultivated at present, and therefore, he presumed a fit subject for such an action as the present; whereas, his client had not a hair on his chin [laughter]. His client was very young, but he did not state this for the purpose of excusing his client; yet he hoped that fact would be of such a nature as to induce them not to weigh his conduct in those gold scales which, on other occasions, they might be willing to adopt. They would see, by this, he was not the wily seducer, with his judgment weighing on his passions, whose conduct required and demanded the highest damages; but a silly boy, who had, in fact, been himself induced to act thus improperly. In the conduct of this cause, his Learned Friend had acted throughout with the greatest caution; he knew he was walking *supposito cinere doloso*. He knew, although half the County of Somerset had been subpœnaed that he must be careful whom he called. He would have it imagined that she was "chaste as the icicle which hangs on Diana's Temple." He therefore called the Clergyman who had visited the loving couple. But how long did these visits last?—That Gentleman, it seemed to him, soon smelt a rat—for he said, that there were such rumours and such talk, that he did not think it proper to allow his wife to continue her visits. And then it appeared that this young man fell into a snare which had been spread for him, not by himself, but by some one else, who ought to be well known to his Learned Friend. There was a remarkable circumstance in this case, which could not have escaped their notice: there was not a single gentleman called, on the part of the plaintiff, who knew these parties at the time this alleged misconduct took place; for the plaintiff's sister said she had not seen them for some time previous to the period at which the event alluded to took place. Let them look at the conduct of the plaintiff himself, now that he appeared in this arena. In cases of this description, persons complaining ought to come into Court with clean hands; but had this gentleman come into Court with clean hands? No; He ought to have thought proper to clean them before he came into Court, or shewn himself to the surgeon. What did Elizabeth Fry prove? She had related a scene of the most infamous and disgusting character, and from the unblushing impudence with which she had conducted herself, he should be disposed to call on them to disbelieve her. As to the letter, he did not think that required any remarks from him. The situation of a party, who appeared in a case of this nature as defendant, was usually to be regarded in determining the amount of damages given; yet, what was the situation of the defendant?—He was the son of a farmer with eight children. Now it must be remembered, that the cause of complaint could not have arisen without the connivance of the plaintiff. If he had been deprived of her company, it was no loss to him; if it was a jewel, he had worn it carelessly; he had, in fact, thrown it away. Taking all these circumstances into their consideration, he hoped the Jury would be of opinion that this was only a case for nominal damages.

The Lord Chief Justice then summed up. He was extremely glad to see so respectable a Special Jury assembled to decide the present case. In the whole course of his experience he had never met with one possessing such extraordinary circumstances as that they were about to decide. There were two points on which their judgment must be founded. First, the marriage between the plaintiff and his wife; and, secondly, the breach of that vow which had been made before the altar by the commission of adultery. On the first point, no doubt could exist; and on the second, he did not conceive they could hesitate long, since the evidence of Elizabeth Fry was so much confirmed by other witnesses. The letter which they had heard, was also a proof in support of the same fact. The only remaining question then was, as to the amount of damages they should give to the plaintiff? They would remember the circumstances which had been proved in evidence, and on them they must found their judgment. It had been said by the Learned Counsel for the defendant, that his client was extremely poor. But, if the Jury were of opinion that he had misconducted himself in the manner here alleged, he must answer for it. If he could not make reparation in his purse, he must in his person; for it would be a most unjust principle if a man could be allowed to outrage the dearest affections of his fellow-creatures, and then escape by pleading his poverty. There was a point which he believed had not been observed by the Learned Counsel, and which was of the utmost importance. The settlement, by which all the property, either in possession or reversion, to which he was entitled is conveyed to her, places it absolutely at her disposal, and, if he dies to-morrow, she will receive the income it produces, in despite of his children, and in despite of any claims his family may set up; for, there is this difference in the claim of dower at common Law and the Marriage Settlement; by the former, if a woman committed adultery, she forfeited her claim to dower; but, by the latter, all property conveyed to her remained entirely at her disposal. In this case, it appeared that the plaintiff had been always kind to his wife, and, till the moment of the defendant's introduction, she had returned that kindness. But by his means she had been induced to change her character from that of a modest and an amiable wife, and as it had been eloquently observed by the Roman historian, *Quid enim salvi est mulieri amissa pudicitia?* Let them recollect, that it was the defendant, if the evidence was true, who had reduced her to this situation, and who, therefore, must make compensation for the injury he had inflicted. If the other injury to which allusion had been made by the witnesses had really been committed by the defendant, it was an additional aggravation of his misconduct. These, he believed, were the principal circumstances of the case to which their attention ought to be directed. It was his business to point out those circumstances which were calculated to aggravate or palliate the conduct of the defendant. It was the peculiar province of the Jury to decide on the amount of damages they considered proper to be granted.

The Jury retired at twenty-five minutes before three o'clock, and returned at twenty-five minutes before Five, finding a Verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages, TWO THOUSAND POUNDS.—Cost 40*s*. The Court was crowded to excess during the trial.

That the laws are the perfection of reason, and that the Judges are always accurate expounders of them, we may not venture to doubt; but when two doctrines are held, inconsistent with each other, it perhaps may be conceded to us to inquire, with all becoming humility, which is to prevail. It has long and generally been supposed that damages in cases of seduction and *crim. con.* are awarded, not as fines or punishments on the defendants, but as compensation to the parties suffering the loss of the affectionate cares of a wife, or the services of a daughter. Whether this was a wise way of viewing these matters, it is not our purpose to inquire; let it suffice, that it was some time accounted law, and consequently the perfection of reason. But of all the fickle things in the world, that perfection of reason is about the most changeable; it is one thing in one place, and another in another,—a paradox past human comprehension. It is, we believe, even now held to be the perfection of reason, that damages in the actions we have named are given as compensation for the injury suffered, and not as punishment on the offender; but in the Common Pleas it appears that another doctrine prevails. In the action, Richardson *v.* Fry, the Chief Justice charged the Jury thus:—

"The only remaining question then was, as to the amount of the damages they should give to the plaintiff? They would remember the circumstances which had been proved in evidence, and on them they must found their judgment. It had been said by the learned Counsel for the defendant, that his client was extremely poor; but if the Jury were of opinion that he had misconducted himself in the manner here alleged, he must answer for it. *If he could not make reparation in his purse, he must in his person; for it would be a most unjust principle if a man could be allowed to outrage the dearest affections of his fellow creatures, and then escape by pleading his poverty.*"

Thus charged, the Jury brought in a verdict of *two* Thousand Pounds against the defendent, a mere boy, and the son of a farmer with eight children,—a verdict, under such circumstances, tantamount to a sentence of imprisonment for life.

The principle of the Chief Justice may be the sound one; it may be right that the gist of these actions should be punishment to the wrongdoer by means of fine, and not merely pecuniary compensation to the injured, but we should like to see uniformity of operation given to this new rule of law. In some of the most atrocious cases of seduction, in which the defendants have been rich men and the plaintiffs poor, we have heard the Jury cautioned against vindictive damages, and warned that the just pecuniary compensation to the sufferer was the sole point they had to consider; that they were not to fine *Dives* for his sin, but to assess the value of the poor man's wife or daughter in pounds, shillings, and pence, and to give him the market price of the lost services. Such damages are no punishments to the rich; the principle on which they are given "allows a man to outrage the dearest affections of his fellow-creatures and then to escape by the Power of his *purse.*" But apply the doctrine of the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas to the party who is poor; award damages of 2,000*l*—damages which cannot be given with any view to compensation, as they can never be paid,—and a sure way is taken to prevent *him* from outraging "the dearest affections of his fellow-creatures" with impunity. Damages confessedly *excessive* are in this instance esteemed legitimate as an indirect engine of punishment. Justice should go straight and openly to its end. —*The Examiner, May 21.*

THE ENGLISHMAN,---May 21.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBER, May 9.

[From the Dublin Evening Post.]

Richard Radeford Rowe *v.* John Wiber, Andrew Jackson, and Daniel Ashford.—This was a writ of error from the Court of Common Pleas; the action was tried before Lord Norbury, which was for assault and false imprisonment, and plaintiff obtained a verdict for 200*l*. The defendant's Counsel took a bill of exception to the charge of the Learned Judge; and after much argument in the Court of Common Pleas, three Judges of that Court differed with Lord Norbury, and a *venire de novo* was awarded. The plaintiff was thus forced to bring in his writ of error before the twelve Judges. The case in this Court was ably argued by Counsel on both sides; and this day the Court of Error gave their judgment seriatim. Ten Judges decided for the plaintiff. Mr Justice Moore and Mr. Justice Johnson declared against the plaintiff.

Lord Norbury, in giving judgment, spoke as follows:—I know the full value of time. Indeed I ought to know it as well as most people, for I feel I have a right and a duty to defend the judgment given in which the majority of the Court agreed. I would at any time, however, in this Court of *Error*, revise my own *errors*, and endeavour to divest every one of his Majesty's subjects of a feeling that he did not receive justice. Having said so much, I feel it my duty to abridge anything else I may have to say. I will come to a close instantly. Although I know the learning of all the Judges about me, I will mention the greatest authority on bills of exceptions, Holt and Bridgeman. I have had a great deal of experience. A great many bills of exceptions have been taken to me [loud laughter]. I am not ashamed of it, for I have done a great deal of business. I will not say much of myself—no, it would be ungentlemanly, I will give one line of the poet—

> Oh! my Antonio I do know of those
> Who only are reputed wise
> From saying nothing!

Probably if I had said nothing it would have been much wiser [loud laughter], but having said so much, I will say a little more. (Here his Lordship reviewed the circumstances of the case minutely.) I now feel myself bound to conclude and put an extinguisher upon myself. *As to laying down* the law, it is time for my doing so perhaps [laughter], but while I am in my native capacity I will *expound it* [laughter]. In the days of Holt and Bridgeman, too, Judges were treated rudely and roughly, as well as at any time since. However, they are fair game [loud laughter], and where there is a scarcity of other game, I think it is quite fair to turn out one of them and hunt him little [great laughter]. I think the bill of exceptions ought to be overruled."—[At the conclusion of his Lordship's remarks, he turned to Baron Smith and said, "Well, was I long, eh?"]

THE SUN,—May 23.

AFRICAN TRAVELLERS.

We announced yesterday the death of Captain Pearce and Dr. Morrison, and we are now enabled to communicate to our readers some interesting, but melancholy, information respecting the party. By letters received from Captain Willis of the *Brazen*, transmitting his correspondence with Captains Clapperton, Houston, &c. it appears that, on the 5th December, Clapperton writes to say, that through the intercession of the King of Badagry, he had obtained permission from the King of Hio to pass through his dominions; and that a proper escort of horses and guides were waiting his arrival; that he was to proceed the following morning, first crossing a lake near Papoe. He states that Hio is the Yariba of the Arabs.

On the 15th, he writes from Jennah, a town in the Kindom of Yariba, describing the difficult and fatiguing journey they had made, chiefly through thick woods, but that the country afterwards became exceedingly beautiful, the people kind, well-dressed in cap, shirt, and trowsers, and in possession of numerous horses. He states that, from Jennah to Katunga, the capital of Yariba, is about thirty days' journey, and from thence only three days to the Niger Kowara; he adds, that Captain Pearce, Mr. Morrison, and their white servants, had suffered much from fever, but were getting better.

On the 24th, Mr. Houston writes from Jennah, to say that, in consequence of Dr. Morrison's severe indisposition, and after having advanced from Jennah about twenty miles, he was under the necessity of being sent back to the coast, but that the others were recovering. In a few days after their return to Jennah, Dr. Morrison and his servant both died.

On the 10th January, Mr. Houston writes to his agent from Chiudo, saying that he found, in his return from Jennah to Engua, that Captain Clapperton had been ill with fever, and his servant Richard the same, but that both were convalescent, and proceeding to their destination; and concludes by saying "there is no fear for Clapperton's health now; in a short time he will have accomplished what has been the object of other nations, that of travelling from west to east of the great African Continent. During the last five days, we have been crossing the Mountains of Kong, which, through the whole of that distance, are the most romantic and beautiful that can be imagined.—We are now, I suppose, 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, in a fine atmosphere, the thermometer 89 to 90 deg. (we have had it 98 deg.), and in lat. 8 deg. 23 min. 30 sec. and half-way to Kantanga, at which place, as we now travel so much faster, we hope to arrive in twelve days. I shall see Clapperton across the Niger, and return with all haste. He is again quite well, and as hard as a Fellatuh."

By a letter from Clapperton to Captain Willis, dated Engua, 28th December, he says, "It is my misfortune that I have nothing to communicate but the worst of news. Poor Pearce died yesterday, and I buried him to-day as respectably as I could, all the people of the town paying the greatest attention while I read the funeral service over his remains."

We have already mentioned that Dr. Dickson set out from the coast for Dahomey accompanied by M. de Souza and Mr. James. The latter had returned to the coast. From him it appears that they reached Dahomey on the 16th December, where they were received by the King and his Caboceers with the greatest respect. Mr. Dickson had a fever, but on the 29th he was sufficiently recovered to attend an audience, when it was settled that he should have a safe conduct through his dominions and those of his allies, to a place called Shar, said to be 17 days' journey from Dahomey, in a northerly direction. He left Dahomey on the 31st, accompanied by 50 armed men and 100 bearers. The King appointed a relation of his own as a guide and ambassador to accompany him on his journey—a man who knew the country well, and who had travelled to Yariby. The direction from Shar to Youry is a little to the eastward of north.

THE SUN.---May 25.

Macclesfield, Tuesday Night.

This afternoon the final examination of Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield took place at Disley, a small village about 13 miles north-east of this town, and on the borders of Derbyshire.

The Magistrates present were---T. W. Tatton, S. P. Humphreys, and George Newton, Esqrs., Mr. Vaughan, of Stockport, attending as their clerk.

Mr. Turner, Miss Turner, and Miss Daulby, who keeps the boarding school, near Liverpool, from which Miss Turner was seduced, were present.

Miss Daulby, Mr. Turner, and Mr. Grimditch (Mr. Turner's solicitor), were examined, or rather their examinations on a previous occasion were read over in the Court, with the approbation of Mr. Wakefield, who acceded to that mode of recapitulating the evidence.

But the most material testimony was that given by H. Critchley, Esq. Miss Turner's uncle, which made out a case of very deep aggravation against the prisoner.

It was 4 o'clock before the examinations were finished! and after about three quarters of an hour's deliberation, the Magistrates sent for Mr. Wakefield into the main room, and informed him that, after mature deliberation of the main facts of the case, they felt themselves bound to *commit him to Lancaster Castle, to take his trial for the capital felony*, under the statute of Henry VII.

Mr. Grimditch made an admirable appeal to the Court, as solicitor for the prosecution: and

commented in strong terms of indignation on the aggravated circumstances of the case.

In the course of the investigation, Mr. Wakefield *distinctly denied that he had sent any communication whatever to the* John Bull *Newspaper, either with or without his name.*

Mr. W. appeared considerably agitated during the latter part of the inquiry, and especially when Miss Turner was examined. Doctor Davies and he were in deep conversation a great part of the morning.

After the commitment was made out, Mr. Wakefield wrote a letter to Mr. Harmer, inclossing a copy of it.

It is certain that the law exercises a good and useful power, when it vindicates public morals and protects private character against the infamous attempts of persons who speculate in indecency and falsehood, either to gratify malice or extort money. The feelings of all good members of society---of all who respect the peace and decorum of social life---must go along with those decisions of justice which preserve the domestic relations of society from the intrusion of writers who make calumny a trade. But we cannot help observing, how strange a thing it is that the law should show so much favour as it does to another class of shameless speculators---we mean those who concoct all manner of fraudulent and nefarious schemes to cheat people of their money, and enable themselves to roll in wealth and luxuries, and laugh at the silly creatures on whose spoils they riot. One would naturally think that the Press could not exercise its power more usefully than in exposing the tricks and frauds of such scheme-jobbers, in preventing the unwary from falling into their snares, as birds fly into the nets of the fowler. Yet to perform this service to the public is perilous, and intrepid must this principles be who resolutely pursues it---so little distinction does the law make in those matters, between the protection of virtue and the impunity of vice. But are not those confederacies of joint-stock sharpers and swindlers as destructive to good morals and to the peace and happiness of society, though in a different way, as the licentious publications to which we have adverted? It must be admitted that they are, and that the ruin which they produce is, in general, much more certain and extensive. The fences of the law are, however, too often the protection of knaves, and the folly of mankind their freehold. There is another class of speculators that support the principal ones; these are the low attorneys---the greatest pests of society---the veriest nuisance that nestles under the branching verdiage of the English law. Such pettifoggers have of late more than ever taken advantage of what they consider to be a jealous feeling in the Judges towards the Public Press, and are incessantly engaged in getting up frivolous actions of libel, for the purpose of pocketing the extravagant charges which the law allows under the name of costs. It matters not to them that the character of their client, or the damage which he pretends to have sustained, is estimated by the Jury at a shilling or a farthing, they are sure to get their costs—that is, certain exorbitant charges which cover a bill consisting of several folios of large paper, and which bill is as effectual as Barrington's celebrated instrument for transferring money, and about as honestly applied. These persons, in fact, make the forms of law serve as an engine for extortion. It would be well if Juries were to exercise more frequently than they do the power which Lord Erskine's Act gives them, of deciding on the law as well as the fact in cases of libel; but they are too apt to take the law implicitly from the lips of the Judge, whereby this Act of Parliament, which was intended to render them independent of judicial dictation in such cases, becomes a dead letter. This privilege is in the people's own hands, and while they call for other reforms in the administration of justice, they ought to exercise that which is already in their power. But it would be well if Mr. Peel would not confine his plans of improvement to the Criminal Code alone, but would look into some other parts of our jurisprudence, especially the law of libel, and make it more defined and certain than it is. The books are full of contradictory decisions on this important subject, and it is time that a great deal, which is now discretionary with the Court, should be ascertained by the settled terms of a legislative enactment. At all events, there is one obvious improvement which we would take the liberty to suggest, and which we hope Mr. Peel will bring in a Bill the next Session to enforce, or if he does not, we trust Mr. Hume will undertake it---that is, to leave it no longer discretionary to the Judges to deprive the plaintiff of costs, if the damages should be under forty shillings, but to make it imperative, that where such small damages are obtained as show the action to be a frivolous one, the plaintiff shall lose his costs. This would go a great way to discountenance those paltry actions for libel which the low class of attorneys are always getting up on the calculation that, if but a farthing damage be obtained from the Jury, their pockets may be filled with the other sort of damages which the law allows them, under the name of costs. It is likely that the Judges themselves would have no objection to be relieved from a discretionary power like that of certifying to deprive a plaintiff of his costs, the exercise of which imposes on them so unpleasant a responsibility, that they, in consequence, hardly ever avail themselves of it. Much better, therefore, would it be, if the law were to direct at once that costs should not be allowed where a plaintiff has not established a claim to more than what may be called nominal damages. This would prevent a great deal of the public time being idly consumed, as it now is, in Courts of Justice, to the detriment of real business, by the needy pettifoggers who are always ravening after costs, and converting the law into a vehicle of extortion.

THE SUN.—May 26.

CAPTURE OF BHURTPORE.

We feel great pleasure in announcing that Bhurtpore has been taken by storm on the 18th of January. The *ship Lonach* is shortly expected, and will probably bring the full particulars of this important event.

Our loss is said to be 11 officers killed, 7 wounded, and between 500 and 600 men killed and wounded.

We understand that the ratification of the Treaty of Peace has also been confirmed.

The Courier states positively, that the Porte has acceded to the Russian demands. The anticipated war, then, between Russia and the Porte, will not take place.---*The Journal des Debats* states that the Emperor Nicholas, after his double Coronation at Moscow and Warsaw, is to visit his father-in-law, the King of Prussia, at Berlin, and to proceed thence to the Rhine, where he will be joined by several members of his family, and other German Sovereigns. The Archduke Charles is expected at Biberick, where his Archduchess now is, and he is said, by the Journal in question, to be opposed to Prince Metternich. Count Capodistria is also to be at this meeting of Princes.---"It is not to be a Congress," says the Journalist; "it is to be a meeting of Princes, the most disposed to listen to the voice of humanity; and a great soul will preside, though absent, over this family Council, we mean the Empress Mother." We have no doubt of the humanity of all these personages; but humanity, we fear, will do little for the poor Greeks. At the call of Legitimacy, Europe was instantly in arms; but Legitimacy was quite another affair.

BARBADOS.

Every one knows that the commissioned officers of His Majesty's army stand a far better chance with the fair sex than any other class of His Majesty's subjects. Whether they wear scarlet, light blue, or green, whether they ride on horses or walk on foot, whether they carry mustachios or not—c'est égal; they attract women with a charm, infect at sight, and fascinate by a turn of the heel. But no where are they so killing as in the colonies; there they are undisputed masters of white and black, fair and foul; they revel in conceded preference, and give no quarter to Creolian susceptibility. A blue or a black coat is always in the awkward squad of a ball-room, and even first lieutenants of the navy are generally sent into the after-guard. But though the garrison loves, the garrison does not marry; they are better accommodated, as the man says in the play, and many, many a pale and dark-eyed girl, who has pinned her heart on the merry cheek of England or the blue glances of the Highlands, has only awakened from her dream when the topsails of the homeward transport have sunk under the ocean.

I dislike the man, swordsman or not, who deliberately trifles with the affections of a woman. I would rather shake hands with a highwayman than with a gentleman who has sacrificed to his own vanity the life-long happiness of an inexperienced girl. I fear this sort of conduct has never yet been sufficiently reprobated, and females too often betray the cause of their sex by accepting with pride the homage of a man, who has become notorious for the conquest and desertion of their sisters; —as if *his* mercy and love could be depended upon, who has once been cruel to an affectionate woman! The world laughs, and store of lying proverbs and stupid jests on the briefness of woman's love are administered; but you will find, if your heart be not hardened by selfishness, that this will be in vain. Perhaps you had no intention of being serious, you only flirted, tried to be agreeable, and to please for the moment; you had no conception that your behaviour could be misconstrued, and you shudder at the bare thought of earning the icy damnation of a seducer. It may be so, for there *is* a descent to the hell of seduction, though that descent is perniciously easy, and

Neme repente fuit turpissimus;

but what if, while you were meaning nothing, your trifling created anguish, your sport became death to the poor object of it? When by exclusive attentions you have excited regard, by the development of talent or by the display and devotion of personal graces you have fascinated the mind and the heart; when by the meeting and the sinking eye, the faltering voice, the fervid tone, the retained hand, you have awakened the passion which you cannot lay; when you have wilfully done this in the cold blood of vanity, and it suits your convenience or your sated coxcombry to finish the scene by an altered mien, a distant courtesy, or an expression of surprize at the unexpected effects of your civility—will you be able to quiet your conscience with a jest? Will you sleep on an adage of fools and a lie of your own? What if the poor being, whose hopes you have changed into despair, whose garden you have blasted with mildew and rust, whose heaven you have darkened for evermore, shall suffer in silence, striving to bear her sorrow, praying for cheerfulness, pardoning without forgetting you till the worm has eaten through to the life, and the body is emaciate which you have led in the dance, the voice broken on which you have hung, the face wan which you flattered, and the eyes frightfully bright with a funereal lustre which used to laugh radiancy and hope and love when they gazed upon you? What if a prouder temper, a more ardent imagination, and a stronger constitution, should lead to spite and impatience and recklessness of good and ill; if the experience of your falsehood should induce a general scepticism of any truth in any man; if a hasty and a loveless marriage should be the rack of her soul, or the provocative of her sin? Is there mandragora could drug you to sleep while this was on your memory, or does there really live a man who could triumph in such bitter woe?

But

varium et mutabile semper
Fœmina.

O, believe it not! For the dear sake of our household gods, call it and cause it to be a lie! Be ye sure that coquettes are the refuse of their sex, and were only ordained to correspond with the coxcombs of ours. Women have their weaknesses and plenty of them, but they are seldom vicious like ours, and as to their levity of heart, who shall compare the worldly skin-deep fondness of a man with the one rich idolatry of a virtuous girl? A thousand thoughts distract, a thousand passions are a substitute for the devotion of a man; but to love is the purpose, to be loved the consummation, to be faithful the religion of a woman; it is her all in all, and when she gives her heart away, she gives a jewel which, if it does not make the wearer richer than Crœsus, will leave the giver poor indeed.

Eugenia, with every faculty do I love thee; thine am I, in union or separation, to my life's end; yet I wish to throw up my sweet service, for I cannot love as I ought; I am muddy, sulky selfish, vain and stupid. In visions by night, in musings by day, in noise and in silence, in crowds and in the wilderness, I have thought I saw thee, alone or not, the glossy tangles sleeping coiled on snow, the lips of rose half open, the old romance, the lake, the mountain, the cousin star of beauty—twin divinites of Vallombrosa. O could I really see, could I really hear, really hold that white and soft and faithful hand;

So white, so soft, so delicate, so sleek,
As she had worn a lily for her glove!

[*The West Indies in* 1825.

De Vavasour. A Tale of the Fourteenth Century. 3 vols. post 8vo. London, 1826. Colburn.

(*From The Literary Gazette, May* 13.)

We feel confident in stating that this tale is the production of Lord Blesington.—who will, no doubt, obtain much popularity among the fair, by the strenuous and gallant homage to the sovereignty of beauty which is to be found in nearly every page of the present work. The noble author appears to be a devoted admirer of the sex, and has a kind word to spare for almost all sorts and conditions into which it is divided,—old and young, dark and fair, chaste and frail, lively and pensive—maid, widow, or wife. We accordingly find that, in touching, as he does, upon the tender *liaisons* and scandal of the chivalrous age in which his scene is laid, he cannot find it in his heart to speak so ill-naturedly of the pretty sinners, as we, in our saintly capacity of critics, should feel bound to do. But to the tale:—De Vavasour is the history of a young man of noble but unsanctioned birth, who, starting on his career under the immediate patronage of Robert d'Artois and Isabel, queen to Edward the Second of England, successively attains, through his own bravery and merit, the most splendid honours, as well as the personal friendship of kings and prelates. It is somewhat curious, we confess, to see the facility with which this "fortunate youth" is made to ingratiate himself wherever he goes; but we naturally carry with us to the perusal of a romance of the fourteenth century no inconsiderable portion of literary faith; and provided we meet with interesting narrative and vigorously-drawn character, interspersed with a sufficient allotment of "moving accidents" or "hair-breadth escapes," our detecting faculty is disposed to yield to the pleasing enchantment with as amiable an air as possible. As is the fashion now in what are styled historical novels, we find a sketch of the brave and ingenuous but ambitious Edward the Third *put in*, as a painter would term it, with great apparent truth and actual effect,—and relieved very appropriately by the feminine sweetness and winning manners of his youthful queen, Philippa of Hainault. The mutual love and dalliance of this couple are contrasted with the Platonic attachment of Petrarch for the inaccessible Madame de Sade (the celebrated Laura). The first interview, indeed, of these two individuals, whose names were afterwards to become so famous, is given as one of the incidents of this dramatic story. There is abundance of feasting and war in the novel before us; together with profuse descriptions of splendour, and ample details of love. The fortunes of Reginald de Vavasour, the hero, are numerous and complicated. He is introduced to the reader as a confidential messenger from the French king, Charles the Fourth, to one of his vassal barons; and although nameless, from the unfortunate circumstances of his birth, he obtains the firm regard of this chieftain, and is soon after honoured by his sovereign with the title of Marquis of Montserrat. All now goes on prosperously; and we shortly find Reginald at Avignon, in the situation of envoy to the Pope, who then resided at that town. Here his amorous feelings are, for the first time, stimulated by a fair lady called Cecile de Cominge; and as this character is the avowed favourite of the author, we cannot do better than introduce her to our readers in his own way. Certain eloquent glances had been exchanged between the parties on the occasion of a public festivity, and Reginald had subsequently received an assignation through a confident of the lady.

"Before the appointed hour, Reginald was pacing the court-yard with anxious steps, wrapped in his military cloak, and nearly as ardent for the interview as he was at Vienne for the encounter; though in the latter, it ought to be remarked, he grew cooler as the danger became more apparent, whereas at present each moment increased his impatience. At length he heard the voice of the usher giving breath to the delightful sounds, 'Follow me.' They passed through many winding dirty streets, and at last halted near the ruined ramparts. A small door led to a garden, formed by the hand of taste, and adorned with all the art which luxurious fancy could desire; it was worthy of the precincts of the Paphian bowers, and deserved the admiration of any fortunate youth whom love or destiny had permitted to enter within its boundaries. For this favoured hero, however, shrubs and flowers had no charms; he rushed towards a pavilion which led to a turret, and his conductor disappeared. Reginald was alone, and fancied the moments hours; he imagined himself deceived and mocked. A soft voice at length struck his ear; he listened, and distinctly heard, 'Chevalier! Chavalier.' A door was softly opened; he entered a tastefully-decorated apartment, and was the next moment at the feet of the fair incognita, whose averted head prevented him from ascertaining whether or not the features were those of the youthful damsel he had twice seen. The lady did not speak, and Reginald also remained silent. At last the fair incognita held back a part of her veil, and Reginald saw the sparkling eyes of the Lady of the Rose. His expressions were as ardent as his passion was violent and sudden. It was the first time that the little mischievous urchin had said, 'I will throw away an arrow on that youth!'—'I declare, sir knight,' said the fair one, 'it is impossible to say which becomes you most,---this simply elegant white dress, your splendid purple robes, or your armour; for in so short a time I have seen you in three characters;---nay, in a fourth; for there was a certain youth in a hunting suit, on horseback early this morning, in search of some fair object of adoration—'---'Which he has now found.'---'I dare say. I see you have won some maiden's heart: you now wear emblems of purity: this noon, I think, it was blue celeste?'---I did not, however think it would be gallant to wear the colours of one fair lady in the presence of another.'—'Beautiful and virtuous!' replied the damsel; 'all ladies are so estimated in the first moments of love: and so it was a love gift?'—'No, on the honour of a knight.'—'Of a nameless one, I suppose?'—'Not quite nameless, though not worthy of being named. I am called Reginald De Vavasour.'—'Simply, De Vavasour! and your device, I saw, was a young lion springing on a boar, with the motto, *Ardor in virtute*.'—'You have some acquaintance with Latin as well as heraldry?'—'Yes, my father is of studious habits; my mother died when I was an infant; so my father made me his companion; and my knowledge of Ovid, Horace, Catullus, and Tibullus, has been, I am ashamed to say, more agreeable to me than the Lives of the Saints. You say I am to call you plainly De Vavasour?'—'By the grace of his most Christain Majesty King Charles, I am also called Marquis of Montserrat.'—'It is a very pretty title; I almost envy the person destined to be the marchioness.'—'Your envy may cease; glory must be my mistress.'—'If I were a handsome young knight, I should seek one more substantial some good specimen of flesh and blood.'—'I have been promised the hand of a lady of high rank.'—'Well, then, I am to consider you an engaged as well as an engaging young man; and I now own to you that I am an engaged young woman.'—'And I may add, truly a captivating one.' Saying this, Reginald knelt and kissed her hand. The lady, instead of desiring him to rise, was occupied in observing the gracefulness of his position; and placing one hand playfully on his shoulder, took up, with the other, the medalion which hung above his left breast. 'This, too, is a lady's ornament?'—'It once belonged to the mother of my friend, who gave it to me, and who also is the husband of the lady I named.'—'Or, more properly speaking, did not name:'—then, throwing off her veil, she added:—'Look at me; am I not shaped like a woman?' saying which, she walked up and down before a mirror of polished steel, which from the lights reflected as classic a form as the sculptors of Psyche would select for a model. Reginald was young and inexperienced, but not timid; and recollecting the caresses bestowed on him by Queen Isabel, he seized the gay papillon, and imprinted several warm salutations on the rosy lips of this would-be woman; her eyes sparkled, but whether with anger or love, Reginald did not know; so he guessed the former. He knelt; he entreated forgiveness; he uttered a rhapsody of excuses; while the fair turned away her head, not to conceal her frowns, but to stifle a rising inclination to laughter; and she almost said, 'My young knight may be *au fait* to the bearing of a cavalier, but he has yet to understand the beating of a woman's heart.' Her thoughts were, however, interrupted by a warm pressure of the hand; and, as gentleness was not the character of Le Jeune Lion, she absolutely cried out with pain."

This amour is carried on with greater or less warmth, and certainly with very straightforward good will on the part of "the enamoured girl," until the marriage of De Vavasour with the lady he alludes to, the Countess Matilde of Hainault, who resides at the English court, and thither the reader is accordingly conveyed.

The character of Cecile is one of great pretension; the author has exhausted on it all his powers of conversational tact, and of description generally. She is represented as lovely, ambitious, and uniting the contrary qualities of female archness and love for display, with masculine intrepidity and disdain of worldly opinion. In short, she is coarse in our estimate of feminine attractions; and cannot certainly be spoken of with approbation by any reader.

The following scene, in which our Third Edward does homage before Philippe of France for his dominions in the country, is in itself picturesque and striking, and cannot fail to be interesting to the English reader.

"After fifteen days' feasting, Edward entered the cathedral church of Amiens. Philippe appeared to the public view as a prince worthy

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of the crown which he had gained. He was seated on a superb throne, habited in a long robe of violet velvet, embroidered with golden fleurs-de-lis, crowned with a diadem enriched with precious stones, and holding in his hand a golden sceptre. On each side of Philippe were the Kings of Bohemia, Navarre, and Majorca, with the Dukes of Burgundy, Bourbon, and Lorraine, the Count of Flanders, Robert d'Artois, the Constable Chatillon, the Grand Chamberlain, the Marshals of France, the Keeper of the Seals, &c. Edward was introduced by Reginald to the royal presence of France, and his appearance was such as to make all rise from their seats except the king. Edward was dressed in a long robe of crimson velvet, embroidered with golden leopards; his crown was on his head, his sword by his side, and golden spurs at his heels. The great chamberlain advanced to Prince Reginald, and by Philippe's command, ordered the King of England to take off his crown, sword, and spurs. Reginald, with an ill grace, delivered his sovereign's commands——'Tell King Philippe to hack them off,' was the reply of the warrior king, 'if he dares.'—The chamberlain, perceiving the hesitation in obedience, advanced, saying, 'It has been a part of the ceremony, established by precedent, that the vassals of France should appear bareheaded and unarmed.'—'Have vassals never appeared armed in the heart of France?' inquired Edward.—'If the Duke of Aquitaine,' replied the chamberlain, 'refuses the homage, he is at liberty to retire. No injury will be offered to his person.'—'Thinkest thou, Chamberlain of France, that Edward of England fears personal injury? Tell the king, your master, I will take off the crown of England, in act of courtesy, and that my esquires may remove my spurs, because they have not been won in the field of glory; but this is the sword of my grandfather Edward, and out of my hands it shall not pass.'

"The crown was removed, the spurs held by Reginald, but the sword remained. The chamberlain consented that the king should hold the scabbard, pointing the hilt towards the throne, in signal that the weapon was not carried in defiance. Reginald watched the countenance of the royal youth, and he saw suppressed rage and vengeance. He saw the smouldering fire which was destined, ere long, to burst and destroy half the provinces of the sovereign who wished to humiliate Edward."

This is very high and regal; but, after all, we admire most the gayer scenes of *De Vavasour*—such as the feasts and processions, and in short, the pictures in general of society in the fourteenth century. We are glad, for instance, to know in what manner the ladies of those venerable days dressed, danced, gossipped and conquetted—to say nothing of the hunting and tilting of the knights. On these subjects, we trust his lordship will continue to edify the world.

FINE ARTS.

Exhibition.—Royal Academy.—The accumulation of works of art is such that were our remarks to extend far beyond the limits assigned to them in our Gazette, it would be impossible to do justice to the claims of all that are deserving of notice. We must confine our observations, therefore, to those productions out of which (either from the style or the subject) may arise matter of a character more particularly calculated to demand attention.

109 *Portrait of the Right Honorable George Canning.* Sir T. Lawrence, P. R. A.—Pictures should speak for themselves, more especially those of the class to which this performance belongs. But (without being critical) we may be allowed to express our admiration of a work of art, in which the united talents of the individual portrayed, and those of the artist, so powerfully excite it; and we hardly know on which most to fix our regard, that of the fine resemblance, the choice of the attitude, or the skilful execution of the painting throughout. The only deficiency in this remarkable portrait is in the expression about the mouth. It must indeed be difficult for any artist to catch and fix on canvass the eloquent play which distinguishes this feature in the countenance of the eminent original; and to a certain degree Sir T. L. has failed. Still it is a noble example of British art, worthy of Vandyke himself.

72 *Cologne, the Arrival of a Packet-Boat: Evening.* J. M. W. Turner, R. A.—We can only interpret the language of this painting as we would the bravura of music, where a stress is laid on the execution of the almost unattainable, rather on those of an harmonious and natural concord of sweet sounds. Having touched every natural key in the scale of art, Mr. Turner is determined to become attractive by the violence of his power: yet, amidst all this glitter and gaud of colours, it is impossible to shut our eyes to the wonderful skill, and to the lightness and brilliancy which he has effected; so that had the subject been a fairy scene, we should have regarded it with admiration, nor, as now, lamented that it was any thing but natural. In 192 *Forum Romanum*, by the same hand, we are more reconciled to the style and colouring. The artist, we can readily perceive, has combated a very difficult quality of art, in giving solidity without strong and violent opposition of light and shade; indeed this seems to be a growing practice, as may be seen in many recent works of art. What we have most to complain of, is the want of keeping. The arch is little better than the frame of a picture; and the architecture is huddled together below it, instead of appearing in distant perspective. Mr. Turner, in both the above, seems to have sworn eternal fidelity to the *Yellow Dwarf*, if he has not identified himself with that important necromancer. He must be the author of gamboge light. There is yet, however, another of Mr. Turner's pictures that is truly attractive, from it lightness and simplicity, 324.

165 *Dutch Fishing Boats running foul, in the endeavour to board, and missing the painter rope.* A. W. Callcott, R. A.—We are well assured that no preventive-service man can have been more diligent on the look-out than has our artist for incident of the nature of which his subject is composed; and we cannot doubt for a moment but that he was personally a witness of the scene he has so powerfully delineated. The circumstances under which the boats' crew appear to labour, create no ordinary interest in the mind of the spectator, from the danger and hazard connected with the accident. Of the executive part of the painting, we cannot speak in terms too high. The elements of air and water have been too long objects of this artist's study, for him not to be familiar with their various effects; and his practice has kept pace with the knowledge of their qualities. 102. His *Quay at Antwerp during the Fair*, exhibits a pleasing and powerful contrast, in its calm and cheerful aspect to the painting we have just noticed.

173 and 195. *Oriental Costume, and Hindoo Antiquities on the Coromandel Coast, East Indies.* T. Daniel, R. A.—Much as we have been delighted and interested by the pencil of this artist, we never remember to have seen a more happy combination of rich and varied incident than is displayed in these performances: above all, in sky and pearl hue of distance, it is quite enchanting. There is one bit of landscape in 173, never surpassed by ancient or modern.

——. *Medora waiting the Arrival of the Corsair, from the Poem by Lord Byron.* H. W. Pickergill, R. A. Elect.—The title is omitted in our catalogue; but we recognise in this very able performance the same beautiful and appropriate sentiment which has ever distinguished the imaginative subjects of this artist's pencil. 188. *Portrait of a Lady* exhibits also the spirit and vigour of his pencil, as displayed in his portraits, and is one of the best specimens of female grace in the Exhibition.

135. *The First Interview between the Spaniards and the Peruvians.* H. P. Briggs, R. A.——As a whole, this performance does not make up, as the painters term it, but in point of character and expression is inferior to none of this artist's former productions. His subject is of a nature to appal while it interests us; and it is painful to contemplate the malignant and unfeeling ferocity of the Spaniards prepared for and even anticipating, the deed of blood that followed the interview. Mr. Briggs's picture, 31, of *Othello relating his Adventures*, is in the same powerful character of pencil, but exhibits a more perfect composition. Both place him in a high rank for historical composition, and do honour to these walls.

152. *Portrait of William Norris, Esq. late President of the College of Surgeons.* M. A. Shee, R. A.——In this and 74, *Portrait of Miss Moffat*, we may congratulate Mr. Shee on two of his most successful performances; the truth of nature is displayed in the first, and the added quality of grace in the last.

16. *A Fete Champêtre*, T. Stothard, R. A.—There is nothing to distinguish this performance from the former productions of the artist. Our admiration of his powers is no less than at the gaiety of a mind which, at his advanced age, can revel in scenes of fancy like these, calculated, by their loveliness, to remove us from the often dull and sad realities of life.

24. *The Choice of Paris.* W. Etty, R. A.——We have little to say of this painting, but that it falls short of our expectations in the talents of so good an artist as we consider Mr. Etty to be. This can only be accounted for as one of those lapses and inequalities which frequently mark the progress of genius both in literature and art.

RECOLLECTIONS OF O'KEEFFE.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

In 1784, a Rev. Doctor brought with him from Ireland, his native country, five tragedies and five comedies, all to be acted at Drury-lane and Covent-Garden; he plagued me much to bring him to Mr. Harris, at Knightsbridge, but before I could do so, the Doctor himself found means to slip through Hyde Park turnpike. The circumstances of their interview I had from Mr. Harris himself, who humorously hit upon an effectual method to get rid of himself and his ten plays.

One of his tragedies was called "Lord Russel," and one of his comedies "Draw the Long Bow." Mr. Harris received him at his house, with his usual politeness, and sat with great patience and much pain listening to the Doctor reading one of his plays to him; when he had got to the fourth act, Mr. Harris remarked that it was "very fine indeed—excellent; but, Doctor, don't you think it time for your hero to make his appearance?"—"Hero, Sir! what hero?"—"Your principal character, Lord Russell.—You are in the fourth act, and Lord Russell has not been on yet." "Lord Russell, Sir! exclaimed the Doctor—"why, Sir, I have been reading to you my comedy of "Draw the Long Bow."—"Indeed! I beg a thousand pardons for my dullness; but I thought it was your tragedy of 'of Lord Russell' you had been reading to me." The angry author started from his chair, thrust his manuscript into his pocket, and ran down stairs out of the house. When I again met the Doctor, he gave a most terrible account of the deplorable state of the English stage, when a London manager did not know a tragedy from a comedy. I laughed heartily at his chagrin so whimsically detailed to me, and he was all astonishment and anger at my ill-timed mirth. This Rev. Gentleman (his dramatic mania excepted) was a man of piety and learning; and I believe Mr. Harris's witty expedient effectually cured him of prophane play writing, and changed a mad scholar into an edifying divine. He translated some of the books of Milton into Greek, which were printed at Oxford.

A two-act piece of mine, "The Man Milliner," produced at Covent-garden Theatre, in 1788, was dismissed by the audience as soon as the curtain rose--- not a word was heard. Every haberdasher from Hammersmith to Bow, and from the Elephant and Castle to Highbury-barn, filled the house; the men-milliners' shops all over town were shut up at three o'clock, and the owners were resolved to have their own way for once in dramatic choice. It was remarked, but too late, that giving it that title was beating the drum for a certain condemnation. I was in one of the upper private boxes with William Lewis, who told me (Mr. Harris being out of town) that, in case of the slightest opposition, his orders were not to repeat the piece; and so walked out of shop---the Man Milliner! Though this failure gave me little concern, yet I was forced to work close, to retrieve lost time, and I soon finished a five-act Comedy, "The Plague of Riches." This I took to Mr. Colman: he did not like it. I offered to cut it down to three acts:---to two acts. "No, no hope at all in it; it will do no good; you will never bring it into any form likely to succeed. Very sorry, O'Keeffe, but try at another piece." I told him, what was true, that a five-act comedy was a thing of too much labour to be given up in despair by its author, and that I would make an effort that it should yet succeed in some shape or other. I took the MS. home with me, and, in the vexation of the moment, putting my fingers over incidents, pages, and whole scenes, lopped off three acts, wrote songs in the course of a few days, had the whole copied fair by my amanuensis, and sent it to Mr. Harris, with its new title---"The Farmer." It was acted forty nights the first season. All the performers were in high spirits with their parts. Edwin's Jemmy Jumps, and Mrs. Mattocks's Betty Blackberry, were the highest treat the public had been gratified with for some time. Blanchard sung my "Ploughboy," and Darley my song of "Ere round the huge-Oak," with great applause. I had previously written the latter song, at Mr. Harris's request, for Reinhold, who did Fairfield, to sing it in "The Maid of the Mill," that character having no song. M. Arne had then the conduct of the Covent-garden musicals, and set this song, with five more, that I wrote upon the same occasion. So I thought it now but justice to myself to take it into my own piece. Mr. Harris purchased my night for one hundred pounds, and gave me fifty pounds more for the copyright, besides which, he allowed me to sell Daly a copy for fifty pounds.

Mr. Colman was one of the first of my friends to wish me joy on the success of "The Farmer," but seemed entirely to forget I had first offered it to him, and was vexed and disappointed when I reminded him I had done so as a five-act comedy, called "The Plague of Riches." "No, no, O'Keeffe, don't talk to me in that way, I don't know what you offered me of Riches and Plagues; but as to Farmers, you never offered me *that* Farmer."

The Paris booksellers have purchased from M. de Chateaubriand the copyright of all his works, for the sum of 3,000,000 francs, or 12, 000*l.* sterling. They will be published in 25 or 27 volumes, and will embrace, besides the productions on which his literary fame is already built, those by which he expects to raise it still higher.—It was reported at Bengal that Lord Combermere and General Nicholl had a very narrow escape of being taken prisoners by the Bhurtporeans: they were in advance, and reconnoitring the fortress, when a party of the enemy surprised them, and it was only by the superior speed of their horses they were enabled to escape.—The Emperor of Russia has ordered the regiment of Smolensko, formed by Peter the First, to be called in future the regiment of Wellington, as a testimony of his esteem for his Grace the Duke of Wellington—In Great Britian, the number of individuals in a state to bear arms from the age of 15 to 60 is 2,744,847.—The Dukes of Wellington and Devonshire had audiences of his Majesty on Friday. The Duke of Devonshire took leave of the King previous to his departure on his embassy to St. Petersburgh.—German papers of the 26th ult. contain a letter from Leipsic, giving a lamentable account of the state of trade on the Continent. It states that the great fair there has turned out very bad, as there is a want of purchasers, of money and credit. Goods almost of every kind have fallen in price, and when sales are made it is generally with a loss.—The King of Prussia has appointed the Duke of Wellington Colonel of the 28th regiment of Prussian infantry, in garrison at Cologne.—The unrolling deciphering, and printing of the Herculaneum MSS. is proceeding with more diligence than heretofore, and the following are in the press, and nearly ready for publication:---Two Treatises on Rhetoric, and one on Ethics, by Philodemus: two on Nature, by Epicurus; one by Chrysippus, on Providence. These will be succeeded by one of Camiscus, one of Polistratus, and one of Epicurus. It is not a little remarkable that the celebrated Treatise on Politics always attributed to Aristotle, is ascribed by Philodemus to Theophrastus.—From the transactions of the Society of Arts, we find the gun-barrels made at Bombay in imitation of those of Damascus, so much valued by the Orientals for the beauty of their twist, are manufactured from iron hoops, obtained from European casks, mostly British.—On Friday morning a large male Elephant arrived in this country from the Continent, and was conveyed to Exeter 'Change, to supply the place of poor Chunee, who was destroyed at the Managerie a few months past.—The Dutch Government are negociating a loan in this country of 3,500,000*l.* with a view to afford relief to Java and their other possessions in the East, where an enormous expense has been incurred in protecting them against the attacks of the Native powers.

The youth brought some time since to England from the Sandwich Islands, by the *Countess of Morley*, is on board that ship, and is an apprentice to the Captain. He has been at the Lancasterian school, Devonport, ever since he came over, and speaks English remarkably well. He is valued on board the ship for his dexterity and boldness; will go aloft in the most hazardous situations, climb all parts of the rigging like a monkey, or dive under the bottom of the ship. He is, in truth, a brave and active seaman, and is valued not more for his peculiar claims on humanity, than for his nautical skill.

A negress was lately baptised, with all suitable solemnity, and received the Christian faith at Gorlitz. She is of a noble Arabian family, for her mother's brother is King of Firea; and she was carried off by the Bedouins, and after undergoing a variety of casualties, was exposed for sale at the slave market of Carro, where a young German merchant from Gorlitz, named Weiner, purchased her out of compassion, and obtained permission of the Pacha of Egypt to take her to Europe. She received support and instruction in Gorlitz. The King and the Crown Price acted as sponsers on the occasion.

The Bishop of Salisbury has made public the following notification:---"To my rule of admitting none but graduates as candidates for holy orders, I make one exception, and that is in the case of dissenting ministers of orthodox persuasions, who were precluded from an university education by their dissent from the established church, but who, having renounced their former ministry, and made a public declaration of their reasons for so doing, can bring sufficient testimonials of their moral character from respectable persons of their former connections, and from beneficed clergymen of the established church."

THE FROZEN STREAM.

(*From the Literary Gazette May* 6.)

The bitter wind blows loud and keen,
Dark clouds obscure the sky,
And scattered o'er the cheerless scene,
How deep the snow-drifts lie!

The streamlet—by whose flowery shore
So often I have stray'd—
Now leads its sparkling waves no more
Across that flowery glade.

For see, stern Winter's numbing hand
Has, with resistless force,
Confined it in an icy band,
And checked its silver course.

Once e'en the slightest Zephyr's breath
Could move it as it past—
And now it lies as still as death
Beneath the sweeping blast.

Now fearlessly from brink to brink
Youth's sportive footsteps glide—
How little do they seem to think
Death lurks beneath the tide!—

'Tis thus that tear-drops cease to flow,
And bosoms cease to heave—
When, deeply struck by hopeless woe,
The proud heart scorns to grieve.

The stranger's eye perchance might deem
That heart to care unknown;
For like thy depths---cold, silent stream—
Its secrets are its own!

Rosa.

"A MOTHER'S WISH.

(*From the Literary Gazette May* 13.)

"Sweet smiling cherub; if for thee
Indulgent Heaven would grant my prayer,
And might the threads of destiny
Be woven by maternal care,—
No golden wishes there should twine,
If thy life's web was wrought by me,
Calm, peaceful pleasures should be thine,
From grandeur and ambition free!

"I would not ask for courtly grace
Around thy polish'd limbs to play,
Nor Beauty's smile to deck thy face,
(Given but to lead some heart astray.)
I would not ask the wreath of Fame
Around thy youthful brow to twine;
Nor that the statesman's envied name,
And tinsel'd honours, should be thine!

"Ne'er may War's crimson'd laurels bloom,
To crown thee with a hero's wreath—
(Like roses smiling o'er a tomb,
Horror and death lie hid beneath);
Nor yet be thine his feverish life,
On whom the fatal Muses smile;
The Poet, like the Indian, wife,
Oft lights his own funereal pile!

"No!—I would ask that Virtue bright
May fix thy footsteps, ne'er to stray;
That meek Religion's holy light
May guide thee through life's desert way.
That manly sense and purest truth,
A breast Contentment's chosen shrine,
May through the slippery paths of youth,
Unstain'd, unfarnish'd, still be thine!

"That Love's chaste flame,—that Friendship's glow,
May kindle in thy generous breast;
That peace (with greatness ne'er can know)
Be thy calm pillow's nightly guest.
Sweet smiling infant! if for thee
Indulgent Heaven would hear my prayer,
Thus should the web of Destiny
Be woven by a mother's care!"

FIELD FLOWERS.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL, ESQ.

Ye field flowers! the gardens eclipse you, 'tis true,
Yet, wildings of Nature, I doat upon you,
For ye waft me to summers of old,
When the earth teemed around me with fairy delight,
And when daisies and buttercups gladdened my sight,
Like treasures of silver and gold!

I you love for lulling me back into dreams
Of the blue Highland mountains and echoing streams,
And of broken glades breathing their balm,
While the deer was seen glancing in sunshine remote,
And the deep mellow crush of the Wood-pigeon's note
Made music that sweeten'd the calm.

Not a pastoral song has a pleasanter tune
Than ye speak to my heart, little wildings of June;
Of old ruinous castles ye tell,
Where I thought it delightful your beauties to find,
When the magic of Nature first breathed on my mind,
And your blossoms were part of her spell.

Ev'n now what affections the violet awakes;
What loved little islands, twice seen in their lakes,
Can the wild waterlily restore;
What landscapes I read in the primrose's looks,
And what pictures of pebbled and minnowy brooks
In the vetches that tangled their shore.

Earth's cultureless buds, to my heart ye were dear,
Ere the fever of passion, or ague of fear,
Had scathed my existence's bloom;
Once I welcome you more, in life's passionless stage,
With the visions of youth to revisit my age,
And I wish you to grow on my tomb!